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COLBY UNIVERSITY.

REPORTS OF THE

PRESIDENT AND FACULTY.

1889.

ANNUAL REPORTS

THE LIBRARY OF THE

JAN 28 1936

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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OF

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

1889.

WATERVILLE, ME.:

PRINTED AT THE MAIL OFFICE,

1889.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

Gentlemen : I beg leave to present the following as my seventh annual report :—

HON. WILLIAM WILSON.

The Board, by the death of Hon. William Wilson, has this year lost from its number one who became a member in 1860 and had served continuously for nearly three decades of years. He was a firm, earnest friend of the college, constant in his attendance upon the meetings of the Board, wise in counsel, conscientious in action, and courteous always to all his fellow members. Grateful for his benefactions whether material or other, the college will honor and cherish his memory.

THE FACULTY.

The members of the Faculty have, with scarcely any exceptions, been in continuous good health and able to prosecute their work. Professor Small, however, according to an arrangement made by the Board two years ago, has been absent throughout the year, prosecuting his studies and giving a limited amount of instruction in Johns Hopkins University. An interchange of studies had been so arranged for last year and this, that notwithstanding Professor Small's absence the regular curriculum could be taken and completed by all the classes. The resulting inconvenience has been less than might have been apprehended. Frequent communications from Prof. Small's pen have appeared in the public journals and have at once attested his interest in the work of Colby and contributed to wholesome college sentiment and aims. Professor Mathews, by consent of the Faculty, who by law of the Board were the Committee of Instruction, was absent during the first seven

weeks of the present term, from March 27 to May 15, and his work in elocution was performed acceptably by Mr. Gunnison of Newton Theological Seminary, who was employed for this purpose by Professor Mathews. While consent was granted to his request of absence reluctantly and with regret, it does not appear that the college has suffered appreciably. All the other officers have been continuously in their places performing with energy and enthusiasm their work.

THE STUDENTS.

Of students the catalogue gives the names of one hundred and twenty nine. Seniors, seventeen; Juniors, thirty-two; Sophomores, thirty-three, and Freshmen, forty-seven. Two Freshmen and one Sophomore have entered since the publication of the catalogue, increasing the total number to one hundred and thirty-two. Of these students six are pursuing special courses, four of them being classed with the Freshmen, and two with the Sophomores; twenty-one are young ladies, of whom two are Seniors; six, Juniors; four, Sophomores; nine, Freshmen, and five in the special Courses. Twenty-two students are from other States than Maine, as follows: from Massachusetts, twelve; from New Hampshire, five; from Colorado, two, and from Connecticut, Kentucky and Tennessee, one each. All except thirteen receive aid from the scholarship funds. A few have in their extremity been aided by the special benefactions of Hon. Chester W. Kingsley and B. F. Sturtevant, Esq. Their kindness has enabled several to remain in college. Nearly one-fourth of the students have taught some part of the year in order to earn money toward meeting their expenses. The extension of the winter term to ten weeks instead of eight has been no special hardship to those going out to teach and has met with universal favor. At the present time fewer students than formerly earn money by teaching and more resort to other means. Besides, an increasing number teach either in the autumn or spring. The health of the students with scarcely an exception has been good throughout the year. Attendance on all required exercises compares in regularity very favorably with former years. There has seemed to prevail a spirit of loyalty to the college and of good fellowship among the students both as individuals and as classes. The tone of the college publications is evidence of this. Neither this year nor in any other of the last seven years has any instance of malicious hazing, resulting in harm to a student, come to my knowledge. There has never been, even among Colby students, quite a sinless perfection of conduct for a total continuous year, but probably

this has been not less nearly realized this year than usual. In one instance however there was conduct such as to require and receive the major penalties of the law, involving the suspension of four students. With our present dormitory arrangement close supervision is impossible. Responsibility must imply a corresponding ability.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The amount and character of the work done by the officers and the students will be indicated by the report of the Examining Committee and the reports of the several professors. Unless I misjudge no year has shown better results. Certainly the professors have been hearty and enthusiastic in their work and the curriculum, with its added courses, and its larger range of electives, has been more satisfactory than formerly to the students. A considerable amount of valuable service to the college has been rendered, as heretofore, by the Faculty in the public addresses and the contributions to the press made by its different members. There is little danger at present that this will here be carried to excess. It deserves the countenance of the Board. The work of the Faculty has been supplemented by several able and valuable lectures and addresses given to the whole college by men of distinction. Rev. Asa Dalton, D.D., of Portland, gave one in the autumn, and during the present term has given an instructive course of six lectures on "The Great Historical Races." The other lecturers have been Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., Rev. J. L. Seward, Rev. A. W. Jackson of California, Rev. Denis Wortman, D.D., of New York, and Rev. C. V. Hanson. These lectures with one exception have been given on Thursday mornings, attendance being required. This leaves Wednesday evenings free for society meetings and adds much to the value of the lectures. The total expense has been about seventy-five dollars.

INCIDENTAL SERVICES.

The incidental services required in running the college have been increasing in amount and hence in expense from year to year. The increase has been due to various causes, such as the existence of Ladies' Hall, the greater use of the Gymnasium, more frequent recitations, new departments of instruction and, in general, a wider range of activity and a larger business. The monitors of the several classes render the same service and have the same pay as in the past, which is five dollars a term, or fifteen dollars a year for each. For ringing the bell and the care of the Gymnasium an increase of one half has been made. The

furnace at Ladies' Hall is cared for by a student, and students have done not a little in the departments of Natural Science and Physics. It is for the Board to say whether this service to the professors in these departments shall be allowed and paid through the Prudential Committee, as heretofore, or be exclusively under the Board's immediate authority and be paid from its appropriations. If all the expense of such personal aid, expressage, etc., requisite for the operation of a department or for the Library is beyond the control of the Prudential Committee it is important that the Committee understand it, and that the Board make intelligent and adequate provisions for all that is strictly necessary. It is certainly a ruinous policy to have machinery worth ten thousand dollars and then have it stand still or run with destructive friction for the want of a little lubricating oil. It gives me pleasure to say that in every instance the students employed for the services above referred to, some of them delicate and difficult, and requiring integrity and practical wisdom, have proved trustworthy and satisfactory.

LADIES' HALL.

Mrs. Dexter has served as Matron at Ladies' Hall throughout the year with wisdom, efficiency and success. All the rooms have been occupied, and according to present appearances, are likely to be during the coming year. It is expected that Mrs. Dexter will continue to act as Matron. It became necessary to expend some money in painting and papering that the house might cease to be repulsive within. While it is undesirable to make expensive changes in a building so old and dilapidated, it cannot be inhabited unless it is made and kept habitable.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Nothing has been done to improve the college grounds or buildings. At a comparatively small cost there could be made a renovation of the buildings which would serve admirably as an advertisement for the college and also have a wholesome effect on the public sentiment within the college community. The Board cannot but have noticed for years the condition of Memorial Hall, and a glance at certain private residences on College Street shows how much can be done with paint to give to the exterior of a plain brick building a new and beautiful appearance. The dormitories also need some inexpensive changes within. The fence in front of the President's House has been removed and the place thus made doubly attractive.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY AND OBSERVATORY.

In the vacation between the winter and spring terms Professor Hall visited his friend Col. Richard C. Shannon in New York and through him Col. Shannon made known to the Committee on New Buildings his willingness to give (\$15,000) fifteen thousand dollars, as soon as it should be needed, to erect a new Observatory and Physical Laboratory according to the plan which Prof. Rogers had described and which was last year made known to the Board. As that committee had not authority to accept the gift for the Board and to proceed to the erection of the building, a special Board meeting was called, and at that meeting the gift was accepted and the committee instructed to proceed. As its report will show, a contract for the erection of the building according to plans drawn by Architects Stevens and Cobb of Portland has been closed with Messrs. J. & J. Philbrook, builders, and all possible progress made. The building will be an ornament to the college campus while its utility in serving the department both directly by its provision for class work and indirectly by its adaptation to the original physical investigations of Professor Rogers cannot be over-estimated. This largest single gift from any one alumnus of the college, was made by Col. Shannon in the most gracious and grateful terms of enthusiastic love for his *Alma Mater*, and so by the manner of its giving was rendered doubly grateful. The Board will doubtless see that the building shall forever bear his name. The thanks of all friends of Colby University are due to Colonel Shannon and are heartily given. The building should be thoroughly equipped for use immediately upon its completion. In order to insure this, action will be necessary at the meeting of the Board this year. While it is desirable to leave intact the funds of the college and hence to secure the equipment by gift, it is necessary to have the equipment.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Board will remember that along with the call of Professor Rogers for a new building, a like call was made last year by Professor Elder. On some accounts his appeal was more emphatic, his need more urgent. At my request he has made a clear and fair statement of his needs which with a few words of introduction by myself I have had printed as a circular and have sent by mail to each member of the Board and to some other friends of the college. I wish to have this circular regarded as a part of this annual report. I entreat the Board and each member of it, not to pass by with indifference this appeal by Professor Elder. There must be money somewhere all ready to be

given for this building, and it is for the Board to get possession of it, or at least, to make an earnest effort to do so.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

If Professor Elder's call needs further underscoring, it receives it in Professor Bayley's statement that he is in instant and urgent need of the lower floor of Coburn Hall in order that he may have room for the accumulating materials of his department and for the work of his classes. The State's action in committing to Colby University the geological specimens illustrative of Maine's Geology, and the response already made to Professor Bayley's endeavor to secure a full illustrative cabinet of Maine's minerals, are encouraging results and signs of progress. Progress here requires room and involves expense. I ask especial attention to the information and recommendations contained in his report as given below. It will be remembered that Professor Bayley was last year elected by the Board as acting professor for this year only, and the question of manning the department for the future was wholly removed from my care and referred to a special committee. It would therefore be out of place for me to make any suggestions as to the matter.

ART GALLERY.

Professor Warren in his report again reminds the Board of the need of a suitable room for the valuable works of art already owned and for the increase in these, which is desired and may reasonably be expected in the future. Alumni Hall is becoming quite too crowded and, besides, it ought not to be used as an art gallery. Such a gallery cannot be provided for in Coburn Hall, even when the chemical department shall have its own building. Probably no one would think of having it in either of the two new buildings now contemplated. I would suggest whether it may not be practicable in the near future to make to Champlin Hall an eastern extension, two stories high, suitable for class rooms and a room for the Y. M. C. A. of the college. The present Champlin Hall would then gain on its lower floor two good class rooms, and by the removal of the third floor a high and ample room could be obtained as an art gallery. The cost of the extension and change would not be great and the college would be saved the nuisance of the present crowding of the different classes and sexes up and down the narrow stairways to the second and third floors of Champlin Hall. There may be a better way out of our present difficulty. I only suggest this as a possible way and ask the Board to take hold of the problem with

earnestness and give to it an early and successful solution. I need hardly add that Professor Warren's suggestion to employ some one else to give lectures on art, and thus allow him to extend his work in Mathematics, does not meet my approval. When the demand to extend the mathematical work shall come, it will be better to employ some one else to teach the elementary mathematics and to retain the invaluable services of Professor Warren in the department of Art.

THE COLLEGE YEAR.

It has become necessary to print a new edition of the college laws, which are placed in the hands of students as they enter college. By a committee of the Faculty these laws have been subjected to a careful revision, and the suggestions of the committee have been adopted by the Faculty and referred to the Board for approval. The careful consideration of the changes proposed is desirable, especially of that which relates to the terms of the college. The proposed change makes sure that the college year shall always be thirty-six weeks long, in three successive terms of twelve, ten and fourteen weeks respectively, and it makes the third term begin and close, as a rule, three weeks earlier than at present. This brings Colby into substantial harmony with most other colleges, better accommodates students who need to earn money to pay their way, as shown above, gives to study more of the cool or cold weather of the year, enables those who come from a distance to economize in time and expense by remaining in Waterville during the short vacations and going home at the close of the third term, and gives to both students and officers an opportunity to undertake and accomplish something of value in the long summer vacation. By making this change the Board will give great satisfaction to the whole body of students as well as to the Faculty. Some, at least, who are members of the Board, will find the change an advantage, and be enabled to be present at its regular meetings, as they have not been hitherto. Possibly some may be put to inconvenience. The total result will surely be a great gain.

GOOD WILL TO COLBY.

As respects the general feeling toward Colby University, others can perhaps judge more impartially than I. There seems to me to have been of late years a constant increase of good will on the part of both students and alumni, and increasing favor on the part of the general public. Expressions of confidence, strong and apparently hearty, are made not only in the alumni meetings, where they might be expected, but from

many sources, on the most varied occasions. I could wish that the moral and religious tone of the college were higher; that the means to this end still used as in previous years, with the same earnestness and about the same apparent results, might be more efficacious. My most earnest desire has been and is to see richer fruits in this line. Yet with all the lack that must be confessed, it may well be doubted whether it would be easy to find anywhere else influences more powerful and favorable for the development of a true manhood. College life has its peculiar perils, but it just as truly has its peculiar safeguards. God's blessing has hitherto been signally manifested to the college. That it will be not less signally bestowed in the future, we may confidently expect. It is for all its officers and friends to do for it the best they can and the most of the best.

REPORTS OF FACULTY.

The reports of the Faculty are printed in full. The Librarian's report has a peculiar interest this year because of its statements concerning the large and valuable library of Professor C. E. Hamlin, LL.D., which, according to his expressed wish and purpose and Mrs. E. A. Hamlin's bequest, has now become a part of the college library. The amount of work done by the Librarian and his assistant cannot be understood by any one except themselves.

It will be noticed that Professor Smith gives as the name of his department, not that which it bears in the catalogue, but that which is descriptive of his work. The rhetorical work and the instruction in elocution have been in charge of Professor Mathews. It becomes a question whether the Board will now divide the Department of Rhetoric, making two departments, assigning one to Dr. Smith and the other to Professor Mathews. It seems to me clear that the Board cannot well ask Professor Mathews to continue as an assistant merely and on a partial salary. The amount and nature of his services entitle him to the position and pay of full Professor.

Professor Elder wishes the circular, in which his need of a new building is stated and which is in the hands of the Board, to be accounted as a part of his report.

To adopt Professor Warren's recommendation to relieve him of the art work would be little less than a disaster. It will be far easier to get some one who can teach well the elementary mathematics than to carry forward successfully the instruction in Art. The change of "Ivy Day" into "Presentation Day" by the Junior classes, and the constant increase in our valuable art treasures, are but the external evidences of Professor Warren's success.

The Board will notice the reference to new work and new methods made in some of the reports. These show that the members of the Faculty are alive and alert and determined to do all in their power to keep the college well to the front.

Professor Bayley ought to have the assistance from a student, for which he makes request, and Professors Elder and Rogers have the same need. The Prudential Committee have conceded it this year and will hereafter if the Board neither objects nor makes other provision.

THE ACADEMIES.

Colby University continues to be deeply indebted to the three distinct institutions which are affiliated with it, not departments of it. These institutions, according to the plan of union, have this year been visited, each by one or more of the Faculty, the working of each institution noted and lectures given. Ricker Classical Institute, with its new building erected, equipped and in use, and its old building about to be transformed into a dormitory and occupied, has in this respect a considerable advantage even over Coburn Classical Institute, while Hebron Academy is likely soon to have the same advantage. But while Dr. Hanson lives and continues to do his full work in his best style, no one will dispute the advantage which Coburn possesses and which is attested by the large classes which are graduating every year. He states, with obvious "truth and soberness," that to put Coburn Classical Institute into a fully satisfactory condition to do its proper work, there is needed the sum of (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars. As the funds of Colby University cannot be turned aside to any one of the academies, and as it would be ruinous to relax effort to supply the imperative needs of the college, it only remains to double our diligence and find both the money which has been predestinated for the college, and also that which has been predestinated for each academy. There need be hereafter, as there has been heretofore, no interference. As respects other academies which have indicated a desire to enter into like union with the college, I have no information sufficiently definite to present to the Board.

In closing this report, I wish to make formal recognition of God's gracious favor to the college during the year now closing, of the friendly co-operation which I have received from the Faculty, and of the continued kindness shown to me by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. D. B. PEPPER, *President.*

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The following is the report of instruction in the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy for the year 1888-1889:

In the first term the new text-book on Psychology by D. J. Hill was introduced with the most satisfactory results. President Hill has done much by this book to make intelligible and interesting to the beginner this difficult study.

The History of Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity were carried through the second term conjointly, two days of each week being given to the one and three days to the other.

The Senior Class gave only the first half of the third term to Moral Science in order to obtain time in the last half for a course in Political Economy under the Professor of this department. This was in consequence of Professor Small's absence and his necessary failure to give to the class this course during the previous years.

The usual exercises in Practical Ethics have been held with the Freshman Class, partly in the fall and partly in the present term.

The interest and deportment of both classes have been satisfactory and the results gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

G. D. B. PEPPER, *Professor.*

Department of English Literature.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The undersigned asks leave to present the following report of the work done in the department of English Literature during the past year.

Under the present arrangement of studies in the college, one recitation

a day throughout the Junior year, and one-half term in the Sophomore year, is devoted to the English Language and Literature. During the half-term of the Sophomore year the class studied the Anglo Saxon and the Early English, and also the poetical works of Chaucer. During the Junior year the attention of the class has been directed to the works of Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Dryden, Pope, Wordsworth and Tennyson. These authors were each made the subject of critical study, for periods varying from three to eight weeks. Time was thus allowed for forming on the part of the student a somewhat intimate and critical acquaintance with the most characteristic productions of several of the leading authors in the language.

In addition to this special study, the class gave some time to a more general survey of the whole field of English Literature, studying its history, the influences that have tended to promote and modify its development, its relations to the social and political life of the people, and its share in determining the drift and direction of that people's progress.

Both classes, the Sophomore and those of the Junior class electing this study, have shown good interest in their work, and seem to have derived from it both profit and pleasure.

SAMUEL K. SMITH.

Greek Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The work done in this department during the past year, has not differed materially in range and amount from that of the preceding year. The order of the authors read by the Freshmen has been slightly changed and one new work was introduced in the latter half of the winter term. Both these changes, it is believed, have been beneficial.

In respect to methods, it may be said, in general, that while the instructor in this department has never been hasty to adopt novelties, he has ever been prompt to employ any new devices for the more effective performance of his work, that experience and reason have suggested. The aim here has ever been, by critical methods, especially in the earlier part of the course, to help the student to such a knowledge of the facts and principles of the Greek language as shall give a foundation for the more rapid and profitable subsequent study of its literature, and throughout the course, to make the study conduce to his better acquaintance

with the resources of his native tongue,—to the promotion of habits of exact thought, and of precise and elegant expression.

The studies pursued have been as follows :—

FALL TERM.

The Freshmen (5 hours weekly) read selections from Herodotus and Thucydides, commenced a review of the Grammar, with one exercise weekly in Greek Composition.

A class of nine Juniors (4 hours weekly) read one Greek Tragedy entire, and one-half of another.

WINTER TERM.

The Freshmen (4 hours weekly) read, during the first half of the term, selections from the Greek Lyric Poets with written translations of assigned passages, and during the latter half, the “Symposium” of Xenophon.

The Sophomores (5 hours weekly) read two orations of Lysias, the 1st Philippic and part of the 2d, of Demosthenes. One hour of the week was devoted to lectures.

SPRING TERM.

The Freshmen (5 hours weekly) read during the first half of the term selections from the “Memorabilia of Socrates,” and completed the review of the grammar. During the latter half, they read in the “Odyssey” of Homer. One hour of the week was given to Greek Composition, throughout the term.

The Sophomores (5 hours weekly for 8 weeks) read nearly the whole of the Oration of Demosthenes “on the Crown.”

A class of Seniors, thirteen in number, (4 hours weekly) read in the New Testament the Gospel of John and two of the Epistles of Paul, with passages, at sight, from the other Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.

Lectures have been given to the Sophomore and Junior classes in connection with their readings.

EXTRA WORK.

Two of the students, one lady and one gentleman, have read to me privately the “Crito” of Plato, and the same lady has read besides about 800 lines of a Greek Tragedy. Respectfully submitted,

J. B. FOSTER.

Department of Modern Languages.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The work in this department has been increased the past year by the addition of a term of elective German in the Senior year.

The third term of the Junior year is now the only one in which the study of German is required. An attempt is then made to gain a knowledge of the essentials of grammar, to acquire correctness in pronunciation, and begin the work of translating easy selections. The results obtained this year have been more than usually satisfactory.

The electives in German were better patronized than last year. In the fall term, when elective with Mineralogy, all but two of the Seniors took German, reading Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*. In the following term, the study then being elective with Advanced Rhetoric, six did excellent work in Heine's Prosa. In the last term, elective with Geology or New Testament Greek, twelve read extracts of considerable length from masterpieces of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing. Three different German Readers have been in use during the year.

The Thursday mornings at my disposal during the third term were occupied with a course of lectures to the Junior class on the development of German literature.

The usual amount of time has been devoted to instruction in French. The work of the Sophomore class began with the elements of the language at the opening of the year, continued through the fall term with four lessons per week, and two per week in the winter term, and closed with five lessons per week during the last five weeks of the year.

The amount accomplished, in grammar work and translation, was largely in excess of the average of that done by previous classes. The year's work in French, as well as that in German, has been so directed as to leave the diligent student able to read with intelligence and a good degree of rapidity, any ordinary treatise in those languages.

In the single term of French which is elective in the Junior year with Physics, eighteen of the class continued the study of French, reading the historical selections in the book on the French Revolution compiled by Crane and Brun.

It will be seen that the work of the department, required and elective, has been equal to two classes extending through the entire year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. HALL.

Waterville, June 18, 1889.

Department of Chemistry.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

I herewith present to you my report on the work of the classes under my instruction during the college year 1888–89.

The studies embraced in the department extend through the whole of the Junior year. Those of the first and second terms are required of the whole class; that of the third term is elective.

They are now arranged in the following order:

First Term. General Chemistry, taught by lectures, each followed by a recitation. Time, five hours a week during the whole term.

Second Term. Advanced Physiology; text book, recitations, discussions, use of microscope.

Third Term. Chemistry; Laboratory Practice and Analysis; lectures, work in the laboratory by the students, recitations. Time, nine hours a week during the first half of the term, twelve during the last.

The advanced chemistry of the third term is of great value, not only as a part of the undergraduate course, but, in a very practical way, to teachers. A good number of our own students, who graduated before it was established, have taken it: more have expressed a desire to do so if the necessary facilities were afforded, and encouragement given.

The department of the students has been excellent, and their readiness to do honest and thorough work merits high praise.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM ELDER.

Latin Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The work of this department during the academic year 1888–89 has included four terms of required Latin, viz: the three terms of the Freshman year, and one term (the first) of the Sophomore year; and two terms elective, viz: the second and third terms of the Junior year.

In the Freshman year the same course and arrangement of studies, essentially, was followed as has been described in detail in the reports of the last two or three years, and the extent of ground covered nearly the same. The quality of the work on the part of the class, while not showing any very marked depreciation, cannot be said to have been quite up to the average of recent years, a result in great measure to be attributed to the absence of an unusually large fraction of the class

engaged in teaching during the second term, and in a not inconsiderable degree, also, to the excessive devotion to "sports" on the part of certain members, during the third term.

In the Sophomore fall, the same work and author as heretofore, the *Histories of Tacitus*, was read. Somewhat less ground than last year was covered, mainly for the reason that this year all the Thursday mornings, instead of those of the last half of the term only, were occupied by lectures,—the course on the *Science of Language*, mentioned in my last report, having been enlarged to that extent.

The elective of the Junior winter was made open also to members of the Senior class, in consequence of a special arrangement that had been adopted in connection with the absence of Professor Small. The section choosing Latin was, therefore, augmented by three Seniors in addition to the nine Juniors who had regularly elected it. The work of the term, which was very successful, consisted in the reading, with critical study, of the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, followed by the *Andria* of Terence, and, in addition, the "sight" reading from Cicero of the whole of the *De Amicitia* and eleven chapters of the *De Senectute*. The average standing for the term of but one member fell below 90 per cent. of the maximum, and in this instance it was 89 per cent.

In the Junior third term, the elective section consisted of four members, who read selections from Catullus, Lucretius, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid and Lucan, the *Epistles* of Horace, and (at sight,) from the *Letters* of Pliny. The rank maintained by this section did not fall below that recorded in the elective of the previous term.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIAN D. TAYLOR.

Mathematical and Art Departments.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

In the Mathematical department the work of the past year has been similar to that of preceding years. The Freshman class has spent the year as usual on Solid Geometry, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry. The Sophomore class had a half term's study in the winter on Analytical Geometry. A class of four Juniors elected for the fall term the course in Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

The changes made in text books have been the introduction of Wentworth's new treatise on Analytical Geometry and a course of

lectures on Algebra, with printed lists of examples. With the Sophomore and Freshman classes this new work has proved a success.

Especial mention should be made of the large amount and fine quality of the work done both by the Junior elective class and by the Sophomore class in this department.

It is recommended that in this department the Professor devote his entire time to Mathematics and thus offer a more extended elective course.

In the department of Art a course of eight lectures has been delivered to the Senior class, embracing the subjects of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Valuable additions have been made to the collection of Photographs for the illustration of these lectures, and a good degree of interest in the study of art has been secured.

It is recommended that the value and usefulness of this department be increased by the introduction of a course of lectures by some competent person outside the Faculty, that some plan be devised to secure an art gallery, and that one hundred dollars, at least, be appropriated for the purchase of photographs and for other expenses of the department the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

LABAN E. WARREN.

Colby University, June 10, 1889.

Department of History.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

It seems proper to render an account of the time which, by your leave, I have spent at a distance from the college. My request for permission to be absent rose from a desire not to rest, but to work in the company of men who are pursuing historical and economic studies under the most favorable conditions. I wished also to learn, by personal observation, what methods were in use in other institutions, and further, to obtain information which would enable me to exert a more intelligent influence upon students whose talents and inclinations designate them to some scholarly profession other than that of medicine, law, or the ministry.

After diligent inquiry I concluded that the time could be best used at the Johns Hopkins University, and my experience has more than justified the decision. I devoted myself during the year chiefly to American

History, in connection with which I instructed a class composed partly of graduates and partly of undergraduates. The time remaining from historical study was spent upon Sociology and Political Economy, with especial view to familiarizing myself with the work of the American Economic Association, and particularly with the lines of investigation in which the leading members of that organization are at present most interested. Besides this I took every opportunity to examine both the methods and the quality of the work of undergraduates in the various historical courses.

It seems to me within the limits of both truth and propriety to assert that, in point of accuracy and thoroughness the Colby students have in past years done work in history which would not suffer in comparison with that of similar grades at Johns Hopkins. On the other hand, it should be confessed that the scope of historical study is narrow at Colby, and should be extensively widened in order to offer a course as broad as that in the most liberal institutions of its class.

The claim of historical and sociological studies to a large place in a scheme of liberal education rests on a different basis from that which supports the introduction of many other subjects. The object of historical discipline is the development of facility in viewing social phenomena rationally. This object cannot be gained by committing to memory the leading facts in the history of the world. It can only be reached by habitual contemplation of historical movements, in all their discoverable relations. The other sciences of which a college student learns the rudiments can, as a rule, only be pursued by specialists. Hence it is unnecessary to provide for long study of these by every student. Historical science, on the contrary, is necessarily, although unconsciously, practiced well or ill by every citizen of a democratic country. Since the college course is designed as a preparation for the general duties of intelligent citizenship, it would seem to be obvious that the curriculum should be planned with direct reference to the development of the historical sense, which is the faculty of passing reliable judgments upon past or present social influences.

The amount of time now allotted to historical study at Colby is pitifully meager, and inadequate to the formation of a mental habit which will be persistent. If the short time is devoted to the study of universal history, the memory alone is exercised and the historical judgment is left unformed. If the time is given to the most valuable sort of historical discipline, but brief periods can be examined, and the survey seems incomplete and unsatisfactory. My present aim is to obtain room

for two hours a week through the Freshman and Sophomore years, for ancient and mediaeval history, with four hours a week during the remainder of the course, to be divided between English and American History, Political Economy and Sociology.

The advantages to be derived for undergraduate instruction from the presence of advanced graduate students, has been impressed upon me by very striking illustrations during the past year. Plans for securing some of these advantages for Colby may be made in co-operation with the Johns Hopkins, and doubtless with other universities, if such alliances are desired. Suggestions with reference to such plans may not be in place in this report, but it may be remarked that the best interests of the college demand that our relations with the universities should be as cordial and precisely defined as those with the fitting schools. We shall advance the standard of scholarship most surely if we make it a part of our mission to encourage the most capable of our students to prepare themselves by university training for larger usefulness than they can become qualified for by the elementary drill of the college.

I beg leave to present the following requests :—

1. That as soon as the new laboratory is occupied, the rooms now used by the department of Physics be so altered as to fit them for a historical lecture room. With one other exception each of the departments has a room of its own. The inconvenience of moving from one room to another, without facilities for display of maps, charts, books, chronological tables, and other means of instruction, has been very great. A large amount of blackboard space is necessary for proper graphic representation of facts, and shelves or large tables should be provided for the books to which reference must be constantly made. These aids to historical teaching can not be used with success unless a separate room can be assigned to this department.

2. That the sum of \$100 be appropriated to the purchase of engravings, prints, photographs and other pictorial illustrations of historical events, the same to form the nucleus of a collection to be increased annually. I desire to add that this collection would contain many pictures of little or no value as works of art, and would be of a wholly different character from the art collection proper. The development of the latter collection deserves first attention, and I should not wish an appropriation if any portion of it must be withdrawn from the art department.

3. That permission be granted for the employment of a student in

clerical work connected with the preparation of my lectures ; the amount so expended not to exceed the regular charge for tuition, room rent and use of library.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBION W. SMALL.

Department of Physics and Astronomy.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

No essential changes have been made in the methods of instruction during the past year. Physics is a required study for one term only. It is then elective for two terms. Twelve students made the election for the first term in which the text book used during the required term was completed. The third term consisted wholly of laboratory instruction. Six students made this election. On account of the limited amount of duplicate apparatus a greater number could not be accommodated.

New apparatus costing a little over \$400 has been purchased during the year. There is still an urgent need of duplicate apparatus for the use of students. The department is now well equipped with the more costly apparatus required, but the amount appropriated last year viz., \$400 is not sufficient to meet the current expenses and supply the new apparatus required for the use of students. Mr. M. M. Smith of the Senior class was employed as an Assistant during two terms at the rate of \$100 per year. The continuance of the appropriation for an Assistant is urged. Post graduate instruction has been given to one student during a portion of the third term.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. ROGERS.

Department of Rhetoric.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The following new features have been introduced into the work of the departments of Rhetoric and Elocution during the past collegiate year.

1. Clark's Practical Rhetoric was used during the first term in the work with the Sophomores, as a Praxis. The other text-books remain in use as in 1887-88.

2. Two or three hours a week during the first term were devoted to individual work with each member of the Sophomore class.

3. An additional course of lectures was given to the Junior class, on Thursday mornings during the first term.

4. An elective course of four hours a week was given to the Seniors in the second term. This course consisted of lectures on the history of the modern idiom, and was supplemented by a study of different authors, and by papers on the various topics under consideration. In addition, each member of the class prepared a "daily theme." These themes were examined and returned to the class.

5. By vote of the Faculty, a Prize Debate was substituted for the Exhibition of the second term. In view of the success of the Debate, it seems advisable to make it permanent, and to establish a prize of not less than \$15.

During the first six weeks of the third term, I was absent from college because of my duties as a temporary assistant in the New Testament Department of Newton Theological Institution. I have to thank the University for granting me this favor, and heartily regret that such absence should have been necessary.

Owing to a change in the order of studies, I was able to attend to all of my recitations except those in Elocution and Hebrew. The work in the department of Elocution was very satisfactorily carried on under my supervision by Mr. Binney Gunnison of the Newton Theological Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

SHAILER MATHEWS.

Department of Mineralogy and Geology.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

Having discovered, upon my return to Waterville at the beginning of the current college year, that certain apparatus ordered from Germany had not been received, I was obliged to change my plans as to the instruction of the Seniors during the fall term, and was compelled to continue a course of lectures on Mineralogy, that had been begun in the previous term.

During the winter term a course in Geology was undertaken with the Seniors, using Dana's Text Book, as a basis for daily recitations. In addition to the text-book work, a dozen or fifteen lectures were given on topics which were not sufficiently developed in the book, and an occasional written review was held.

In the following term the study of Historical Geology was carried on

in accordance with the plan outlined in last year's report. As in the winter term, recitations, lectures and written reviews comprised the varied character of the instruction. During this term the regular course of lectures in Mineralogy with the Juniors was instituted with the class of '90, and an additional half term's course with the Sophomores in Botany was introduced. In this latter course Gray's New Lessons served as the text-book. This was supplemented by a couple of illustrated lectures on the structure of plants, and two hours weekly work in the laboratory.

In addition to the above mentioned class room work, a great deal of time has been spent in continuing the arrangement of the collections found scattered throughout the rooms devoted to the cabinet. The major portion of this work consisted in the identification and labelling of the fossils which have accumulated during the past twenty years. Many of the specimens have been lost beyond recovery by crumbling of labels, the fading of the ink with which they were written, and the more serious destruction of all marks which might have served as means for the identification of species. Of the thousand different specimens belonging to the college about four hundred (400) have been identified and carefully labelled, and these now form a nucleus around which might be collected a good study collection of fossils, at the cost of a few hundred dollars.

A third line of work connected with the college may be referred to before closing this report. Believing that the college might be brought into closer relations with the people of the State by showing itself watchful of their interests, an attempt was made to preserve what was left of the collection of rocks gathered by the State officers in 1861-62 at an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. The result of this attempt was the passage of a bill by the last legislature authorizing the college officers to take charge of the collection, provided that they would agree to put it in good condition, to place it upon exhibition and to answer all questions relating to it that might be asked of them by the people at large. With the intelligent aid of Mr. F. P. King, a member of the Junior class, this collection has finally been arranged and placed in the cabinet where it may be seen by all persons interested in the geology of the State. Seven hundred and fifty specimens have been thus added to the college collections. As the above collection is the only one in existence which pretends to be at all representative of the geology of Maine, its value to the college cannot be estimated.

A beginning has also been made in the direction of establishing a col-

lection of Maine minerals, which, when completed, will fill a want that has long been felt by those interested in the mineralogy of the State. In response to a circular issued about the first of March, several gentlemen of Portland have presented the college with about a hundred specimens of minerals obtained from various localities in the State. These have been labelled and placed in the cabinet, where, in time, they may be of service to any one wishing to identify any mineral occurring in his own neighborhood. I wish here to express my thanks to Messrs. P. C. Manning, H. M. Maling, T. F. Lamb and H. W. Noyes for so promptly responding to the invitation to help us in our endeavor to collect typical specimens of the minerals of the State, and also again to call upon the friends of the college to help it in the task upon which it has thus entered. What is most needed at this time is a suite of the gem material of Paris, Auburn and the region thereabout.

During the coming year, it is proposed to continue the course of instruction as carried on during the current year, except that a course in Petrography will replace Mineralogy in the fall term of the Senior year.

The great lack of apparatus, to which attention was directed in my last report, has continued to offer insurmountable difficulties to the prosecution of laboratory work in certain directions. It is to be hoped that a sufficient appropriation will be made for next year to furnish the laboratory with all the needed instruments for the study of Mineralogy and Botany.

It need hardly be mentioned that the few rooms on the second floor of Coburn Hall are inadequate to the many purposes for which they must be used. The instruments and materials necessary for class work were referred to in the last report. A repetition of the list is not needed. To purchase as many pieces of apparatus as are indispensable to the work in Petrography and at the same time to defray the running expenses of the department of Geology, will require an appropriation of not less than five hundred (500) dollars. I would therefore advise that this sum be appropriated for the use of the department during the coming fiscal year.

There still remains an enormous amount of work to be done upon the collections in the cabinet before they can be used to best advantage by the students. Cataloguing alone will take several years of unremitting labor. In view of this fact, and in order that the collections may be available for use at as early a date as possible, I would ask that for the next year a sum of money, amounting to about a hundred (100) dollars, be appropriated "for the payment of an assistant, whose duties shall be

such as may be assigned him by the officer in charge of the geological department." Without such aid it will be impossible to make much impression upon the heap of unfinished work that must be finished before all of the collections of the college shall be of practical use to the student.

Very respectfully,

W. S. BAYLEY.

Department of Physical Culture.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The work of the Physical Training Department this year has gone forward upon the same general plan as that outlined in my last report. The customary physical examinations have been made, and the desired averages obtained.

The regular required work began upon the last Monday in October, and continued, during term time, until about April 15th, when the warm weather of the early spring brought it to a close. This has been the first year in which the full amount of required work contemplated in our scheme, has been carried out, and the results therefore seem to promise well for the continued success of the scheme in the future.

An exhibition of gymnastics, illustrating both the class drills and the heavy gymnastics, which together constitute our system of training, was given at the close of the winter term. It served to increase materially the interest of the students in the work, and an annual exhibition of the same general character will undoubtedly become a fixture here in the system of required gymnastics.

Though very little difficulty has been met with in enforcing attendance, it has been thought advisable to supply the same laws regarding classes, etc., which are in use by the other departments, and the results attending such application have been highly satisfactory.

In the class work an attempt has been made to give a graded course of instruction. The design of such a course is to lead the student from those simple exercises requiring little co-ordination and nervous power to those more and more difficult, requiring muscular control and harmony of action between different sets of muscles in higher and higher degree. With this end in view, each class has been given a distinct set of exercises.

The regular half-hour of gymnasium attendance is divided into two parts, one of which is devoted to an exercise by the class as a whole, the entire number going through a series of movements at the word of

command or to the accompaniment of music. For the second part of the half hour the class is divided into two or more squads, upon the basis of physical strength and efficiency. An attempt has been made to make these squad exercises progressive, to the same degree as the class exercises. This involves a varied and complicated course; in the first squad are placed the strong and athletic, those able to master, under guidance, all the ordinary feats upon the apparatus. The aim has been to lead this squad from one piece of apparatus to another, until all the more common feats have been acquired. In the second and third squads have been placed those men of a lower degree of physical aptitude, and the main end in view, while laying out work for them, has been to provide for their greater muscular development, at the same time introducing such simple exercises upon the apparatus as to prevent monotony from arising. Undoubtedly some such system of gradation is needed in order to sustain the interest in gymnastic work through successive years, as it is by no means easy to keep enthusiasm alive in a student throughout the four years of his college course.

That the gymnasium must be properly warmed in order to maintain its full efficiency, goes without saying. Designed especially for use during the winter months, if the gymnasium is not heated during that period so that exercise can be engaged in with comfort, its very end is defeated. It scarcely admits of doubt, that, in a season of ordinary severity, the prevailing low temperature of the gymnasium decreases largely the amount of work done. The new physical laboratory, with its large steam boiler, would seem to afford steam enough to heat the gymnasium to a comfortable degree, at slight expense. Not, at least until some measure of the kind is adopted, can the gymnasium, as a cold weather institution, be a perfect success.

But were the gymnasium properly heated, if it lacked dressing rooms and baths, it would still be but poorly equipped for its office of providing for the physical health and well being of the students.

A special suit is required to be worn during gymnastic exercise, and our present arrangements require this change to be made either in the gymnasium, which, as before stated, is likely to be uncomfortably cold, or in the rooms of the dormitories, necessitating exposure to the outdoor temperature in going to and from the gymnasium. In either case, there is more or less danger of "colds" being contracted.

The bare mention of the fact that no facilities for bathing beyond the most meager, are within reach of the students, is plea enough for the addition of a number of baths to the gymnasium.

The ladies of the college have this year been brought within the jurisdiction of the system of required gymnastics.

While their attendance has been good the evidence is unmistakable, that until some room of the gymnasium is devoted to their use as a locker or toilet room, the full meaning of gymnastics for them will remain unrevealed.

While it is doubtful if any modification of the gymnasium building as it stands can be made so as to embody satisfactorily the improvements recommended, it would seem that a small addition or wing might be constructed at no great expense that would provide the very desirable facilities mentioned.

In connection with the practical physical training afforded by the required gymnastics, a number of lectures were given at intervals during the fall and winter terms on topics connected with Physical Education, Hygiene, and Physiology.

That the apparatus of the gymnasium may be maintained in good condition, and a few new desirable pieces be obtained, it is desired that an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars be made to cover such expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. ADAMS.

Waterville, June 13, 1889.

Report of the Librarian.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

I have the honor to present herewith my second printed report, covering the operations of the library during the academic year 1888-89, my sixteenth year of service as librarian.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY.

There have been added to the library 2183 volumes and about 800 pamphlets, since my last report. This constitutes the largest increase for any year in the history of the library. We now report 23,920 volumes and about 10,500 pamphlets belonging to the library. Already nearly all the alcoves begin to present a crowded appearance. When new books are now placed in their proper location on the shelves, room must be made for them by taking down other volumes and depositing them elsewhere. This involves increased labor.

THE HAMLIN LIBRARY.

In accordance with the often expressed wish of the late Professor Charles E. Hamlin, the library which had been gathered by him during his long career as an educator, was bequeathed by Mrs. Hamlin, since deceased, to the college. This library, consisting of 1456 volumes in excellent condition, has been received during the year and is by far the largest and most valuable bequest the library has yet received. The collection includes not only works on various branches of natural science, as might be expected from a professor in that department, but also some hundreds of choice historical works with accompanying atlases and special maps, and a considerable library of books of scientific travels and biography. English, Latin, and French general literature are also well represented. A large number of the books are in fine bindings. A label indicating the source of the gift has been placed in each volume, and about one-half of the number have been catalogued and arranged for use. The work of cataloguing the remainder will occupy several months of the coming year.

THE CIRCULATION.

The number of volumes drawn from the library by the undergraduates has been in excess of the record of any previous year, amounting to 5036 entries. The character of the books loaned from the library has been about the same as in former years. The books most in demand are those which are read in connection with the topics naturally brought to the student's attention in the prosecution of his studies. But little time is given to aimless and desultory reading. If the library possessed a large supply of the trashy literature now in circulation, it would find few readers among our patrons.

INCREASE IN LIBRARY HOURS.

The extra labor involved by the reception of the Hamlin Library, has required of the librarian all the time that could be spared from his other duties. The library has accordingly been open as a general rule, the entire forenoon at least. The added facilities thus given for the consultation of books have been largely improved by many students. The growth in the usefulness of the library is shown by recalling the time when two half-hours per week answered all demands.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

The great increase of library work the past year in addition to the increase of my work in teaching, has rendered it necessary to employ

assistance. Miss E. M. Fletcher has been rendering very efficient aid in some portions of the service during the second and third terms of this year. The accessions book and the delivery desk have been placed in her charge. Compensation for the services of the assistant librarian for this year and next, has been furnished by a liberal friend of the college.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.

The appropriations made by the Board have always been expended by the librarian under the rules, as directed by the library committee in past years. It is a difficult matter so to expend a small sum as to satisfy all the demands of a number of departments. The first instance of any complaint however, was made, as I learn, to the Board at its last annual meeting. In justice to myself it should be stated that the complainant had already expended in his department more than his proportion of the funds, and had been denied the purchase of no book which he had requested. The meager amounts at our disposal for the increase of the library are entirely inadequate to the proper equipment of all the departments of instruction. An urgent need exists for a vastly more liberal provision for the library at the earliest possible moment.

EXTENSION OF THE LIBRARY.

With the growth of the college the library must of necessity soon outgrow its present accommodations. The removal of duplicates will relieve somewhat the pressure for more shelf room. By finishing the unused room above the ceiling, a large number of works which are very seldom consulted might be stored away and their place given to books more in demand. It may be advisable to extend the shelves up to the ceiling, thus adding a second gallery, though marring in some degree the general appearance of the room.

OUTSIDE WORK OF THE LIBRARY.

The usefulness of the library is by no means confined to its work within college limits. Every year it furnishes its aid to many of the alumni in other places, as well as to professional men and teachers in the neighborhood. If our means allowed, the cause of education might be greatly furthered by a systematic extension of library assistance to teachers. How this may be done, the librarian has set forth in his address at Auburn in December last, before the assembled teachers of the State. This address may be considered as an appendix to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. HALL, *Librarian.*

Waterville, June 21, 1889.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DONORS AND SOURCES, 1888-1889.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Volumes.</i>
Angell, Geo. T	1
Appropriation	158
Astronomer Royal	2
Baldwin, W. H	1
Barrow, Mrs. J. H	1
Bayley, Prof. W. S., Ph.D	3
Branner, Prof. J. C	1
Burrage, Rev. H. S., D.D	1
Canada Geological Survey	1
Cook, Prof. Geo. H	1
Cummings, E. C	2
Cummings, Grace M	1
Drummond, Hon. J. H., '46	1
Dunbar, Albert M	1
Duren, E. F	1
Dyer, Geo. L., Lieut	1
Exchange	16
Flood, Everett, M.D., '79	106
Frye, Robie G., '82	2
Frye, Hon. Wm. P	16
Furber, W. H., '82	3
Geddes, James, '79	1
Gray, Prof. O. C., LL.D., '55	2
Green, Hon. Samuel A	26
Hale, Hon. Eugene	12
Hamlin Bequest	1456
Harvard University	2
Jackson, Rev. A. W., '69	1
Kalloch, H. K	1
Knowlton, Mrs. L. A	1
Koopman, H. L., '80	1
Lawrence, H. B	1
Luce, Hon. N. A., '62	1
Maine, State Librarian	7
Manning, P. C	6
Marsh, Col. L. B	1

Massachusetts Historical Society	3
Mathews, Prof. Wm., LL. D.,	44
Matthews, Hon. S. W., '54	1
Merriam, Rev. Franklin, '37	62
Norton, Rev. Wm	1
Parker & Co., publishers	1
Phinney, Rev. F. D	43
Ricker, Rev. J., D.D	1
Rivenburg, Rev. S. W	1
Royal Society of Canada	1
Shannon, Col. R. C. '62	16
Small, Prof. A. W., Ph.D., '76	2
Smith, John C	1
Smith, Rev. S. F., D.D.	1
Smithsonian Institution	3
Soule, Allen P., '79	6
Spear, Prof. B. P., D.D	10
Strong, President A. H., D.D	1
Tolman, L. W	1
United States—Chief Signal Officer	4
— Coast Survey	1
— Commissioner of Education	1
— Fish Commissioner	9
— Geological Survey	2
— Interior Department	70
— Life Saving Service	1
— Navy Department	1
— Patent Office	2
— State Department	15
— Treasury Department	2
— War Department	4
Walker, Hon. A. F	1
Warren Memorial, Committee	1
Woodman, Hon. Cyrus	2

THE LIBRARY OF THE
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

30


COLBY UNIVERSITY.

REPORTS OF THE
PRESIDENT AND FACULTY

1890.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND FACULTY
OF
COLBY UNIVERSITY.

1890.

A faint, circular library stamp is visible on the right side of the page, partially overlapping the year '1890.'. The stamp contains text that is mostly illegible due to fading, but it appears to be a library collection mark.

WATERVILLE :
PRINTED AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.
1890.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY :—

Gentlemen : The responsibilities so unexpectedly thrown upon me at the beginning of the present college year have been sufficiently burdensome to demonstrate their reality. It is, nevertheless, true that I have as yet been unable to adjust myself to the fact that Dr. Pepper's resignation is irrevocable. Correspondence from time to time with him, and constant reference to him in my own thoughts, have made it thus far impossible for me to distinctly realize that his departure is more than a temporary deputation of his duties.

It has neither escaped my notice, nor caused me regret, that many of the staunchest friends of the college have been as slow in becoming reconciled to the change as I have in realizing that it is accomplished. Their loyalty to Dr. Pepper, and their solicitude for the future of Colby under inexperienced leadership, while a flattering tribute to my predecessor, contains, when fairly interpreted, the most stimulating assurances for myself. It shall be my endeavor to serve the college so faithfully that the friends most reluctant to accept the change, although regretting the alternative, will be able to transfer to the new regime some measure of the confidence with which they have supported administrations in the past.

LOSSES BY DEATH.

COMPLIMENTS OF

EDWARD W. HALL,

LIBRARIAN.

p 6647

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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LOSSES BY DEATH.

Not often does death remove in a single year, from a company of thirty, three men of such relative prominence as those whose places have become vacant since your last meeting. The Hon. J. Warren Merrill, a trustee of Colby since 1869, and since the death of Mr. Coburn, in 1885, Vice-President and Chairman of the Board, will always be associated with Mr. Colby in the recollection of those who knew the college during that deepest darkness which preceded the dawn, and during the the subsequent period of re-awakening. The Rev. David N. Sheldon,

D.D., from 1843 to 1853 President of the college, and since 1853 a member of your Board, was respected by the students who came under his instruction, for his intellectual acuteness, and his critical scholarship. The Hon. Benjamin F. Sturtevant, who has served on the Board since 1869, had only begun to carry out his large purposes with reference to education, when his life was so unexpectedly terminated. Suitable reference to these men is here impossible, I must content myself with mere allusion to the loss which the college has sustained. No word from me could make more evident the difficulty of filling the vacant places. You will seek, as in the past, men who accept trusteeship as a solemn charge, but who assume its burdens conscientiously and willingly because of the perpetual service which conservation and strengthening of our foundation will render.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The year now closing has been filled with evidence that the life of the college is larger and more vital than its best friends had realized. A college with consciousness only throughout a radius of ten minutes walk from the campus would be like a railroad system that extended no further from the office of the train despatcher. The Alumni have never been more active and intelligent in their care for *Alma Mater* than during the twelve months just past. In this there is encouragement and strength for the present and promise for the future. The success of the year has been in no slight measure due to the knowledge that the Alumni are expecting success, and are in various ways co-operating to that end.

Although there has been no meeting of the Board since the Summer vacation, the unanimity of the members in support of the administration of the college has been manifest through the utterances of individuals, and it has been an important and salutary influence. A rumor spread in certain quarters during the year, that in important particulars the Trustees were not wholly in sympathy with the Faculty and that the latter could not count upon endorsement in all cases. It is, of course, impossible to assert that nobody still reports this fiction; but the Trustees have manifested their disposition toward the present administration in such unequivocal ways, that doubt of their attitude would tax even a very erratic imagination. It would be impolitic, even if practicable, for the Faculty to usurp any of the prerogatives of the Trustees, or even to pretend to exercise them. The interests of the college would, on the other hand, demand that a new Faculty should

be placed in control of its interests, if officers of instruction should ever forfeit the confidence of the Trustees to such an extent that action taken by the Faculty, within its proper province, would fail of prompt and emphatic endorsement by the superior body. Whatever idle suspicion may have suggested, the substantial harmony between the two boards has been indubitable. It has also been of unquestionable worth in determining the morale of the college.

The successes of the year have, nevertheless, been due most immediately to the sympathetic co-operation of the Faculty. A college president without professors as loyal as himself to the mission of the college, would be as useless as a general without an army. The most successful college must, in the nature of the case, be the one in which the personal contribution of the president bears a comparatively insignificant ratio to that of his colleagues. My testimony to the generous fidelity of the members of the Faculty during the past year is hearty and unreserved. Our view of our relations is that they are closely parallel to those of the English Cabinet. We do not abdicate our right to individual opinions; but upon matters which require unity we attempt to reach the most reasonable agreement, and to sustain it jointly and severally so long as it best represents the collective view. This policy is not a convenient device to release the president from the responsibility of premiership. While he is bound to initiate all necessary action, and to be personally answerable for it, he on the one hand recognizes the fact that he is not the Faculty, and on the other hand he takes advantage of the knowledge that he is nothing without the Faculty. Our common ideal has been that we should not merely instruct our classes in the subjects which we were appointed to teach, but that we should constantly and systematically endeavor to win the students to the adoption of the worthiest ideas of character and life. No single officer of the college can realize this ideal alone. The personal acceptance of this view of their obligation, by each member of the Faculty, has resulted in an aggregate of intellectual and moral influence which I believe compares not unfavorably with that of any previous year.

ATTENDANCE.

The whole number of students registered for the year is one hundred and fifty-four, of whom twenty-four are young ladies. Three graduate students are included in the total. The actual number present during the whole or a part of the year has been one hundred and

forty-seven. If I mistake not, with a single exception, this is the largest number ever connected with the college classes at one time. Although the influenza which prevailed during the Winter attacked both students and instructors, it did not seem to interfere so seriously with their work as might have been anticipated from comparison of its effects in other places. The only serious illness was that of Professor Elder, and while he was unable to meet his classes the usual number of times, he was able to so arrange their work that its amount was not appreciably diminished. The other members of the Faculty have conducted their classes without unusual interruption, and the general health of the students has apparently been good.

ORDER.

The problem of securing desirable order among the students is not one that can be solved once for all, but it presents itself each year anew. The Faculty have attempted to keep before the students the fact that the college does not wish to enforce any arbitrary or unnatural code, but that it seeks to secure respect for the proprieties essential to wholesome college relations. The constant aim of the Faculty has been to develop among the students a discriminating sense of propriety, and genuine regard for it, rather than to compel unwilling submission to laws of questionable authority. In my judgment, this plan, which has been the policy at Colby for so many years, is accomplishing its purpose. If my observations are correct, the standard of opinion among the students steadily improves, and the average sentiment with reference to conduct becomes more creditable from year to year. The Faculty do not forget that the decorum proper to the age of twenty is less exacting than that due at fifty; but they try to secure recognition of the distinctions between youthfulness and boorishness. Acts have been performed this year which not only the Faculty but the majority of the students condemn; but these do not vitiate the general conclusion that the students have never, on the whole, presented a more manly and womanly bearing than since the last report. The Conference Committee, authorized at your last meeting, has consulted with the Faculty but once during the year, and on that occasion the subject was not connected with college discipline. The existence of such a committee, and the known readiness of the Faculty to confer with it whenever requested, seems to me, nevertheless, to have had beneficial effects.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF SHANNON OBSERVATORY.

Among the pleasantest incidents of the year must be mentioned the exercises connected with laying the corner-stone of Shannon Observatory, and the reception given in Memorial Hall to the president, in the evening of the same day. The program was arranged and successfully carried out by the Senior class, assisted by the other students and the Faculty. A report of the celebration has already been printed and circulated. The occasion brought out expressions of loyalty to the college, on the part of the students, which were not only gratifying in themselves, but have tended to deepen the sentiments manifested.

GIFT TO COBURN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

It is also proper to mention here the timely gift which secures to Coburn Classical Institute an astronomical observatory, and a telescope with object glass of two inches greater diameter than that belonging to the college. The donors, Mrs. Moses Lyford, and Edwin F. Lyford, Esq., attach no condition to their benefaction, but it would doubtless be gratifying to them if the observatory should be considered a memorial of Professor Lyford, and should bear his name. I have acknowledged the gift, and have assured the donors that its disposal by the Board will be in accordance with their wishes.

ARRANGEMENT OF STUDIES.

The resignation of Dr. Pepper, and the election of Professor Mathews to the chair of History and Political Economy, made a partial readjustment of studies necessary. The courses in English Literature and Rhetoric have been so extended that one man can no longer conduct them all. Professor Smith consented to teach the Seniors in Psychology during the Fall term, and in Moral Science during the Winter term; at the same time retaining his classes in English Literature. Professor Mathews conducted the Junior course in History and the Sophomore course in Rhetoric during the Fall term: in the Winter he substituted History for Rhetoric with the Sophomore class, continuing his work with the Juniors; and in the Summer term he taught a division of the Senior class, in addition to the Juniors and Sophomores. This arrangement provides for as much work in History as any previous class has done, in order that Professor Mathews may avail himself of the permission to be absent for study in Germany during the coming year.

At the request of Professor Mathews, and by the accomodation of Professor Smith referred to above, I gave the Seniors a course in the History of Civilization, during the Fall term, and a course in English Constitutional History in the Winter.

The instruction in Elocution has remained under the supervision of Professor Mathews, whom the Prudential Committee authorized to obtain assistance. Mr. William S. Battis, an instructor in the Boston School of Expression, has had charge of the elocutionary training during the whole of the Summer term and a fraction of the Fall term. His work is the best that Colby has ever had in that department. Mr. Battis is not only a superior teacher, but an unusually successful exponent of the art of dramatic expression.

The Prudential Committee authorized me to secure an instructor in Pedagogy for the Summer term. The services of the Superintendent of the Waterville public schools, Mr. William C. Crawford (Colby '82), were obtained, and he has taught an elective division consisting of about one-third of the Senior class. The demand for college instruction of this sort could not well be ignored, and the opportunity to employ an instructor so well fitted for the work seemed too favorable to be lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The resignation of Mrs. Dexter, after faithful service as matron of Ladies' Hall, threatened serious embarrassment. The duties of the position are extremely difficult, and it is important that they should be in capable hands. Fortunately Mrs. A. M. Taylor of Hampden, whose daughter is a member of the Freshman class, had courage to accept the position temporarily. She has succeeded admirably and it is to be hoped that she will consent to remain.

2. The elective system, so far as tried, appears to reach altogether better results than the old prescribed course. The fear that certain electives would be resorts for lazy students does not seem thus far to have been warranted. On the contrary, the electives have stimulated more interest in work and have, in my opinion, tended to rouse a more scholarly spirit even in the classes whose studies are prescribed.

3. The interest of the students in athletics has not differed, in any marked degree, from that of past years. The success of the Colby nine upon the ball field has been largely due, however, to a healthy revival among the students of what is known as "college spirit." I have no hesitation in saying that this seems to me a most gratifying indication.

I cannot sympathize with those who would prohibit such intercollegiate contests as have thus far been participated in by our students. I confess that I look upon them not as a necessary evil, but as a necessary good. They doubtless take time and energy which might theoretically be devoted to study. Practically, however, I believe that better study is now done than could be secured by any visible means, if these contests were abolished; and that the physical energy which is expended in connection with the games would be turned in more demoralizing directions if the contests were suppressed.

4. It grows more difficult every year to secure occasional lecturers of the high order heard in the past, without calling on the same persons who have favored us before, or incurring unwarrantable expense. The Faculty have therefore refrained from asking for appropriations for this purpose. The only lecture given in the Chapel during the year was a witty and instructive address on the topic "To-day's Paper," by Mr. W. C. Emerson of the class of '84. A dramatic reading was also given to a large audience by Mr. Battis. On the day of prayer for colleges Rev. C. C. Tilley, class of '76, preached an impressive sermon in the Chapel.

5. The number of Alumni Associations has been increased by the organization of the graduates residing in Rockland and vicinity. I enjoyed the privilege of attending their first banquet; and with other members of the Faculty I was present at the reunions in Boston and Portland. I have received intimations that a Colby Association is to be formed in Colorado. Our graduates in that State certainly abound in loyalty sufficient to compensate for lack of numbers. These Alumni Associations have cost their promoters more than most of the graduates are aware; and I am glad to acknowledge in this way the service they render the college.

6. The Faculty continue to send representatives to the meetings of the Commission of Colleges on Admission Examinations in New England. The expense to the college is trivial, and intercourse with officers of the other New England institutions is of great indirect benefit.

7. The rooms in Champlin Hall, formerly occupied by the department of Physics, have been renovated at slight cost, and devoted to the department of History.

8. The experiment tried last year of substituting a public debate in the Chapel for the customary Winter term declamation of the Junior class, was repeated this year, and the results have been so favorable in

both cases that the change will doubtless be permanent.

9. The students' publications, the *Echo*, issued semi-monthly and the *Oracle*, which appears annually, have reflected in general the manly spirit of the students of which mention was made above. The editors seem to have determined that their publications shall assist in gaining and keeping for Colby a good reputation, and they have during the past year done work to that end which deserves commendation.

10. The Bible classes on Sunday mornings have been conducted as usual by Professors Elder, Warren and Mathews.

11. The meetings of the College Young Men's Christian Association have been sustained as in former years. The meetings on Thursday evenings, at which the President talks informally from twenty to thirty minutes, have been quite fully attended.

12. It is impossible for me to speak exactly of the work done by the members of the Faculty in addition to their regular college duties. I have asked them to give an account of it in their individual reports. It is important that the Faculty of a college whose reputation is inferior to its merit, should make more effort to be known than would be necessary if the college already enjoyed the reputation it deserved. With this thought in mind, I have been unwise enough during the past year to undertake more than double the work which one man ought to perform. Besides numerous contributions to newspapers, I have carried through the press a Syllabus of my courses in the History of Civilization, making a pamphlet of one hundred pages; another Syllabus of the course in Sociology, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine pages; and a monograph for the Johns Hopkins Historical Studies, on the Beginnings of American Nationality. I have also delivered thirty-five addresses and sermons at various distances from Waterville. It is perhaps needless to add that if I am guilty of similar indiscretion in the future, the Trustees should demand no further evidence of their duty to substitute a sane man in my position.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The annual catalogue contained references to the future of Colby which need not be repeated, to which I would, however, call attention, as a portion of my report. The items of most immediate concern are as follows:

1. The need of a chemical laboratory is more evident than it was a year ago. I have made industrious search for friends with ability and

disposition to furnish such proportion of the cost as would secure the erection of a suitable building. An attempt to collect small sums could not wisely be made at present. I have not sufficient encouragement yet, to warrant the hope that a laboratory can be secured during the coming year. Meanwhile the interest in the study of Chemistry is increasing, and Professor Elder is anxious to extend his courses. The bequest of Mr. Merrill cannot, according to the terms of the will, be made the nucleus of a building fund, and it should be reserved rather for the endowment of the chemical laboratory, as at least that amount of addition to the interest bearing funds is made necessary by each new building.

2. The omission of the usual library appropriation has caused annoyance and perplexity to almost every department. The Prudential Committee have been obliged to endorse certain expenditures which the appropriation generally covers; but the purchase of new books has been impossible. In several cases members of the Faculty have been obliged to buy on their own account books that they ought not to be compelled to provide from their private income. The use of the library by the students has extended greatly beyond what is apparent from the librarian's record. Books that are not taken from the room are consulted by many more students than formerly, and the increasing attention to the use of parallel authorities creates constant demands for enlargement of the resources of the library.

3. The principals of the preparatory schools have consulted me about plans with reference to changes of their terms, and courses of study. It seems to me time that an attempt be made to organize our Academies on a more uniform plan. The suggestions of the different principals betray similar opinions. I therefore recommend that the Faculty of the college be instructed to appoint a committee to consult with Dr. Hanson, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Thomas, and report to the Board at its next annual meeting, upon the feasibility of such unification.

4. The Trustees of several Academies in Maine have taken informal action in the direction of an effort to ally themselves with Colby. Some of these Academies seem likely to be as valuable feeders as our own fitting schools. They are in need of pecuniary assistance, and, if the means were available, appropriations sufficient to cover the margin of their expenses could be most advantageously voted.

I propose that the friends of our educational system be asked to consider the practicability of founding an *Academy Aid Fund*, the

principal of which shall be funded and inviolable ; the interest to be appropriated by your Board to such schools as shall from time to time appear most deserving. I do not ask the Board to approve of any particular plan of securing such a fund, but I recommend that a vote be passed endorsing the idea, and authorizing me to take any steps which may appear wise, to put the suggestion into practice.

5. After the best thought which the Faculty have been able to give, it has been voted to recommend to your Board the authorization of the following arrangement of terms:—

(a) The Fall term to begin thirteen weeks before the Wednesday next preceding Christmas, and to continue—with recess of one day at Thanksgiving—*thirteen* weeks.

(b) The Christmas recess to be two weeks in length.

(c) The Winter term to begin two weeks after the Wednesday next preceding Christmas, and continue *ten* weeks.

(d) The Spring recess to be two (?) weeks in length.

(e) The Summer term to begin thirteen weeks before the Wednesday next preceding the fourth of July, and to continue thirteen weeks.

The long vacation in Winter is of less value to the students than formerly, while the Summer months afford more frequent opportunities to earn money. The proposition here submitted would deprive the Faculty of the freedom to be absent from Waterville at a time of year when absence is most desirable ; but the interests of the students seem to demand the change, and it is therefore urged upon your attention.

6. The Faculty wish to express their gratification that the Trustees voted at their last annual meeting to adopt the recommendation made in 1887, by Dr. Pepper, with reference to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The indisputable merit of those upon whom the degree has already been conferred, makes it easy to speak of the subject without suspicion of reflection upon them. The ground upon which the Faculty based their support of Dr. Pepper's recommendation, however, was that the degree referred to had a distinct meaning abroad, and that the leading Universities of this country had attempted to reserve it for the same use in the United States. The degree is intended not as a distinction for men who have shown marked ability, or performed conspicuous service, but it is now used as a certification that in addition to college instruction, the person on whom it is conferred has had

at least three years of University training in the processes of original investigation, and has proved his right to recognition as a "master-workman" by University examination and the publication of some results of original research.

It is also manifestly improper for an institution to grant that degree when it makes no pretension of furnishing the training which qualifies for it. In only a single instance has a course that would admit to examination for the Doctorate, been offered at Colby. The requirements of that course are specified in Professor Bayley's report, to which I would respectfully refer. It will probably never be desirable or possible to offer at Colby many courses of a similar grade; and this is equivalent to a demonstration that the vote of the Board was a due recognition of the duty of Colby in the case of the Doctor's degree.

7. The department of Rhetoric has been so greatly extended during the three years just past, that one man cannot be expected to perform all its duties. An associate is needed, and the Faculty hope to be able to recommend a suitable person.

8. The work in Elocution has been so satisfactory that the Faculty unanimously recommend that Mr. Battis be permanently retained. He is also familiar with gymnasium work and could unite physical training with elocutionary drill. The work of the instructor in the gymnasium occupies but a small portion of the time, yet he must be paid for a year's service, as he cannot under the present arrangement engage in any other occupation. The plan here recommended would be more economical, and no decrease in the efficiency of the department of physical culture need be anticipated.

9. It is evident that the number of young ladies who desire a college education is increasing. When the Trustees voted, in 1871, that young women should be admitted to Colby on the same terms as young men, it was supposed that the privilege would be accepted only in exceptional cases, particularly by young women who wished to fit themselves for teaching in the higher grades. With each year it has become more apparent that young women would soon apply, in as large numbers as young men, for the advantages of a liberal education. Unless present indications are totally misleading, the number of young women in the next Freshman class will exceed twenty. The course of events has plainly justified the first step in the direction of co-education, but it as plainly warns that a second step must be taken, and that not merely cold courtesy, but hearty invitation and suitable welcome be

hereafter offered at Colby to young women properly prepared for College study. In my judgment Colby is not at present so organized that it would be safe to urge the attendance of young women as strenuously as we do that of young men. That we may be able to do so I ask the earnest attention of the Trustees to the following proposals :—

(a) That the Board adopt the purpose of organizing within the University, a college for young men, and a second co-ordinate college for young women.

(b) That the conditions of scholarship for entrance to Colby be absolutely identical in the two colleges.

(c) That as soon as the income of the University will permit, instruction in the different branches pursued in common by the young men and the young women be given to the students in each college separately : except in the case of lectures, which would be given to the students of both colleges simultaneously, and excepting also laboratory work, in which pupils are engaged upon individual problems.

(d) That in the further development of the elective system due attention be paid to the expansion of courses likely to be of special attractiveness to members of the one college or the other. I refer, on the one hand, to courses in natural and political sciences ; and, on the other hand, to courses in language, literature, aesthetics and history.

(e) That in case the students in one of the colleges should in any study not be numerous enough to form a separate division, they be admitted to recitation with the corresponding division in the other college.

(f) That in class organization, rank, prize contests, appointments, and honors, the members of the two colleges be treated as independently as though they were in distinct institutions.

(g) That the Faculty be authorized to begin this re-organization with the class that shall enter in 1890, provided it can be done without additional expense.

These proposals spring from a desire to so organize co-education at Colby that all the lingering objections to the higher education of women in the University will be removed. The Faculty believe that an organization is possible which will enable Colby to offer more favorable conditions for the liberal education of both young men and young women than can be afforded to either by the exclusive institutions. They wish to be more free than they have felt thus far to urge upon young women the advantages of the University.

I cannot assert that the Faculty are unanimous in their view of the total effect of competition between young men and young women. The majority, however, while admitting that certain wholesome influences arise from it, are emphatic in pronouncing it undesirable on the whole. They have therefore voted to endorse the recommendations above.

An endowment of \$100,000, for the college for young women in Colby University, would give to Maine a foundation for the higher education of women, superior, in some respects, to any at present existing in the country. The buildings, equipment, endowment and teaching force already secured by the University would be at the service of the new college. The association of young men and young women in pursuit of common scholarly ends, yet free from the anti-social influence of an unnatural competition, would constitute an environment more favorable to the purposes of college life than that in institutions for either of the sexes alone. The exceptionally moderate cost of an education at Waterville would, finally, place within reach of young women who cannot pay the charges at other colleges, an education in all essentials equal to that obtainable in the most expensive.

The Woman's College at Colby should have not only an endowment but a name; and the name should be worth the endowment. An opportunity to perpetuate one's name in connection with a college equipped to give to two hundred young women as solid an education as our country affords, and in a location which insures it a wide reputation, must certainly appeal to persons of wealth who are interested in the development of philanthropic institutions.

10. The condition of Ladies' Hall is such that it would not be surprising if the matron should refuse to keep house there during another Winter. An ell should be built, as that part of the house is now extremely dilapidated, and, as it has no cellar, it is unfit for use in cold weather. The water pipes are frozen nearly the entire Winter. I will present at the meeting of the Board, plans and estimates of the work which I advise; and I recommend that the Prudential Committee be authorized to contract for and complete the same.

11. The gain of time and freedom from useless interruption, which I have secured by residence at ten minutes' walk from the campus, has been a weightier consideration than the pecuniary disadvantage to which the arrangement of the present year has subjected me. The duties of the president require that he be protected so far as possible from trivial demands upon his time, and on that account, if for no

other reason, I could not consent to occupy the "president's house."

Additional accommodations will be needed next year by the young ladies. I have therefore arranged a plan by which the president's house may be partially occupied by the family of the Secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, and the remainder of the rooms by some of the young women of the college. The advantages of this plan will be obvious. If the Trustees approve it, I will present an estimate of repairs necessary before the house can be put to such use. I recommend that the Prudential Committee be authorized to make said repairs and to furnish the rooms assigned to students in the style of the furnishings of Ladies' Hall.

The Board will pardon the suggestion that it is improper for me to remain in the relation of lessor to such sub-tenants, and will doubtless release me from that necessity.

12. In obedience to the instructions of the Board, the Prudential Committee have arranged a schedule of rates for rooms in the dormitory buildings, and will present the same in their report.

13. I will present further estimate of certain repairs needed in Memorial Hall, and I recommend that the Prudential Committee be authorized and instructed to contract for and complete the same.

14. I would further recommend that the Board authorize and require the printing, in connection with these reports, of such reports and recommendations from our three preparatory schools, as demand attention at your annual meeting.

15. The report of the Building Committee of Shannon Observatory will be submitted in writing.

16. It is not certain that the services of Mr. Crawford can be obtained another year; I therefore recommend that the Faculty be authorized to secure instruction in Pedagogy, at an expense not greater than that incurred for the same during the present year.

17. As my instruction during the first two terms was not unlike that which I had previously described to the Board, it will be unnecessary to extend this report by further reference to it.

By making the study of Moral Science follow, in the Winter term, immediately upon the study of Psychology, I have been able to give, in the Summer term of the Senior year, a more favorable position to the History of Philosophy. I have also changed the subject matter of this course, and instead of attempting to trace the development of metaphysical philosophy in any portion of its history, I have introduced the class

to modern sociological philosophy. To the best of my knowledge this is a line of study which has never been opened to undergraduates in American colleges. The field to be surveyed is but partially explored, and it is impossible to present as exact data as in the older sciences ; but I am sure that the plan of study which I have outlined is a profitable one with which to complete the college curriculum.

In closing, may I be allowed to urge that Colby now needs two classes of friends. The first are those who appreciate what the college already is ; who are proud of it ; who understand that it no longer exists on sufferance ; who know that in all departments of its work it is freely open to critical comparison with the best colleges in the country, and that in its methods of instruction it acknowledges the superiority of none ; who can recommend it heartily, because of what it is, and not merely because of what it aspires to be. Friends of this class, whose discriminating commendations have silenced the croakings once so familiar, are now exerting for Colby an influence without which the best efforts of Trustees and Faculty would fail. Compared with other colleges of its class, Colby has very little need of excuse or apology. It is true to its mission of general culture in preparation for whatever life work in special pursuits.

Second, Colby needs friends who have wealth which they wish to employ in strengthening educational foundations. The friends of the former class must not remit their efforts to win friends of this latter class. The possibilities of our educational institutions, as agencies of civilization within their field of influence, increase with their age, and with the needs of society. No money can secure more permanent returns than investments in the enlargement of educational facilities. The record of Colby is the best guarantee that more means will be wisely used. We should never ask for the expenditure of money simply to gratify a corporate vanity, or for any useless display. As the last catalogue has pointed out, however, Colby could at once use large sums of money in worthy service of the "things of the mind."

I desire, finally, to make reverent acknowledgment of the divine over-ruling, so gracious in the past, and to confess that my hopes for the continued prosperity of the college rest upon confidence that it is to remain steadfast in its consecration to the service of Almighty God.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBION W. SMALL.

COLBY UNIVERSITY, June 10, 1890.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Department of English Literature.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY :—

The undersigned asks leave to present the following report of the work done in the department of English Literature during the past year.

Under the present arrangement of studies in the college, the Professor in this department gives instruction throughout the Junior year and one half term in the Sophomore year, in the English Language and Literature. During the half term of the Sophomore year the class studied the Anglo Saxon and the Early English, and also the poetical works of Chaucer. During the Junior year, the attention of the class has been directed to the works of Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Dryden, Pope, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson and Browning. These authors were each made the subject of critical study, for periods varying from three to eight weeks. Time was thus allowed for forming on the part of the student, a somewhat intimate and critical acquaintance with the most characteristic productions of several of the leading authors in the language.

The class also gave some time to a more general survey of the whole field of English Literature, studying its history, the influences that have tended to promote and modify its development, its relations to the social and political life of the people and its share in determining the drift and direction of the people's progress.

During the first and second terms of the year the Professor in this department gave instruction also to the Senior class in Psychology and and Ethics, making use of President Hill's text book in the former study and that of ex-President Robinson, in the latter.

SAMUEL K. SMITH.

Waterville, June, 1890.

Greek Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The *required work* of this department during the past year, by the Freshman and Sophomore classes, has been so nearly the same as was fully detailed in last year's report, that it seems unnecessary to repeat the scheme. The quality of the work done has not surpassed the average of previous years.

SPECIAL WORK.

In the first term I had a special class of three ladies who had not taken the Greek of the first year, but who desired to make up their deficiency and take full rank with their classes. These read to me, at special sessions, the entire work of the first term of the course and passed creditable examinations thereon with the Freshmen at the end of the term.

In the second term, three of the Seniors who did not care to take either of the elections offered to their class, were, at their request, allowed to take Greek. This class read, and in an excellent manner, one tragedy of Euripides and Plato's "Apology of Socrates."

In the third term, eighteen of the Seniors taking Greek as their elective, read one of the Gospels and two of the Pauline Epistles, with practice in reading at sight from other books of the New Testament.

Lectures were given weekly to the Sophomore class, in connection with their reading of the Greek Orators.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. FOSTER

Department of Modern Languages.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES:—

The amount of work in this department has been increased during the year by the addition of a course of two terms in Scientific German, to meet the wants of certain members of the Senior class, whose special studies seemed to exclude them from the elective courses offered, one of the graduate students also availed himself of this additional course in German.

In the first term an elective course in literary German was given to the Senior class. Thirteen members of the class read with apprecia-

tion Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*. The Sophomore class pursued the study of French through the same term, taking the elementary drill in grammar and pronunciation, and also making a fair beginning in translating.

In the Winter term the same class continued on alternate days, the work in French grammar and translation from Rougemont's *La France*. The members of the Junior class who elected advanced French for this term were engaged in teaching, and presented themselves for examination subsequently. The class in Scientific German received four lessons per week.

During the third term the Junior class have had the only work in German which is required under the present arrangement of studies. In the short period of fourteen weeks it has been necessary to present all the essential grammatical forms and principles of syntax of the difficult language, and to acquire some familiarity with its vocabulary and modes of expression, by the careful translation and study of choice selections.

The results gained in this time have been quite satisfactory, and include the rendering of many difficult short selections in poetical and dramatic literature. The Sophomore class resumed the study of French in the last six weeks of this term, translating with much interest and profit from the compilation of various writers on the French Revolution. The class in Scientific German completed their course at the final examination of the Senior class, having read a book of selections from different Scientific writers and an essay on Earthquakes and Volcanoes by Professor Moehl.

The Thursday mornings of the third term were given to a course of lectures to the Junior class on the development of German literature, with illustrated readings.

The aim of the instruction in this department has been determined by the consideration that the brief time allowed to the study of modern languages in our curriculum can be most profitably spent in directing the student to the acquisition of some ability to read works in the French and German languages. To master a single foreign language so as to be able to write and speak it with ease and correctness is acknowledged to be the work of a life time. Yet there will always be many who, through lack of sufficient attention to the matter, will expect a student to obtain this mastery if properly instructed during the

few terms which can be spared to this department in a crowded college course. More thoughtful persons will, however, be satisfied if the instructor proves able in so brief a period to impart and develop an acquaintance with the grammatical machinery and strange words and sounds of the foreign tongue, so that the pupil may, in subsequent study, be able to avail himself intelligently of matter printed in that language. We have been able to accomplish this result at Colby with what appears, under the circumstances, a reasonable degree of success.

It is a fact that our students can and do make practical use of works in French and German, in other courses of study which have a place later in the curriculum.

I have only to add that a marked improvement and most commendable spirit has in general characterized the bearing and work of the classes.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. HALL.

Waterville, June 10, 1890.

Department of Chemistry.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

I beg to present my report on the work of the classes under my instruction during the college year 1889-90.

The course has been similar to that of the three years preceding. The studies embraced in the department extend through the whole of the Junior year,—required for the first and second, elective for the third term.

The following is the order of arrangement:

First Term. General Chemistry, taught by lectures, each of which is followed by a recitation; time, five hours a week.

Second Term. Advanced Physiology. The class recites from a text book, the use of the microscope is begun, and class discussions of important topics encouraged.

Third Term. Advanced Chemistry, elective. During the first half of this term the student works through a course of experimental chemistry in the laboratory under the direction of the instructor, and recites on the same the following day. The latter half of the term is devoted to chemical analysis. The time occupied is nine hours during the first

half of the term, twelve during the last.

With the Freshmen I have had a course of lectures on Physiology and Hygiene during this term.

The quality of the work in chemistry during the whole year has been admirable, rarely, if ever, surpassed to my knowledge.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ELDER.

Latin Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The work in this department during the past year has embraced nine courses, distributed as follows:

FIRST TERM.

Course I. Histories of Tacitus. 4 hours. Sophomores.

Course II. Science of Language. Lectures. 1 hour. Sophomores.

Course III. Livy XXI. (with grammar). 4 hours. Freshmen.

Course IV. Latin Composition. 1 hour. Freshmen.

SECOND TERM.

Course V. (Elective). Epistles of Horace; Andria of Terence; De Amicitia of Cicero. 1 hour. Juniors.

Course VI. Agricola and Germania of Tacitus; Horace, Odes, Book I. (with grammar). 5 hours. Freshmen.

Course VII. Latin Composition. 1 hour. Freshmen.

THIRD TERM.

Course VIII. (Elective). Catullus, Lucretius, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, Lucan, Juvenal, Pliny. 4 hours. Juniors.

Course IX. Horace: Odes, Books II, III, IV, Carmen Saeculare, Epodes and Satires. 5 hours. Freshmen.

Course II. consisted of eleven lectures delivered on the Thursday mornings of the Fall term. By a rule of the college no preparation is required for the work of the Thursday morning hour, nor is there any subsequent examination. The method adopted in this course to secure the best results practicable under these conditions, was to require that the class should be prepared at the close of the lecture, to spend the remaining fifteen or twenty minutes of the hour, in giving orally as full and detailed an abstract of the lecture just heard, as they could repro-

duce from memory. The stimulus to close and concentrated attention involved in this method, and the practice gained in the habit of analysis and of original expression, may be considered, perhaps, a discipline not altogether inferior to that of the usual method of note-taking.

In course VI, while the *Agricola* was studied more carefully and slowly, the *Germania* was read in daily lessons of about double the usual length, the class being instructed that it was desired to make it an exercise in more rapid work, and somewhat more intense, if less critical application. The same method was occasionally adopted in other courses, as the character of the author or the need of variety may have suggested. In the same course, the usual text book work in grammar was supplemented by original practice in rule-making. Latin sentences exemplifying certain constructions were written upon the blackboard, and the class required from a study of them to formulate by the inductive method, in language of their own, an accurate rule.

Course VIII. was elected by but two students, who have, however, I believe, accomplished a larger amount of work and attained a higher rank than is shown by previous records of any course of the same length in this department. Juvenal, not before included, was this year added to the authors in this course. The satires read were the third, the tenth and the thirteenth.

In course IX, an exercise introduced this year for the first time, had for its object, besides furnishing practice in sight translation, also to familiarize the student in some measure, in a practical way, with the names and works of authors not usually included in the range of his reading. The exercise occupied a short time near the close of the hour, and consisted first in a brief sketch given by the instructor, of the author for that day selected for consideration ; after which the class were called upon to translate "in concert" and competitively, the selections which had been previously placed upon the blackboard, and which were made up, for the most part, either of such passages as would best illustrate the character and style of the author in question, or such as are found more or less frequently as quotations in English literature.

Following is given a summarized statement by courses, of the amount in pages, read from each author, and also of the totals, where more than one author was included in a course :

Course I.	Histories of Tacitus,	136 pages.
Course III.	Livy,	40 "

Course V.	Epistles of Horace, 17; Terence, 28; Cicero, 34,	79 pages.
Course VI.	Tacitus, G. & A., 46; Horace, Book I., 24, 70	“
Course VIII.	Latin Poets, 97; Pliny (at sight), 57, 154	“
Course IX.	Horace, Odes, 62; Epodes, 5; Satires, 14, 81	“

Respectfully submitted,

JULIAN D. TAYLOR.

Mathematical and Art Departments.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

A report of the Mathematical department and of the Art department for the year 1889-90.

There are two distinct aims in the study of Mathematics. One is the mental discipline which it is so well calculated to give, and the other is the practical use to be made of it in scientific and mechanical pursuits. So many other subjects are now crowding the general courses of study that almost all schools and teachers are compelled to content themselves with the mere essentials of Mathematics. This has, however, the advantage of giving definiteness and clear value to the work that is required and sifts out everything except that which has the double merit of being both disciplinary and practical. These conditions have gradually modified the course of study in Mathematics as pursued in our college. The branches now required are Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with the elements of Analytic Geometry. The electives are Analytic Geometry and the Calculus.

It is the purpose of the required course to acquaint the student in Solid Geometry with the methods of determining the solids known as polyhedrons and the three round bodies. It is essential that he master all principles involved in the accomplishment of this amount of work. As much collateral matter in the form of original problems is given as the time allows.

In Algebra the following processes and discussions are deemed essential and are taught to all classes; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Various Other Series, Surd and Imaginary Quantities, The Solution of Equations Higher than Quadratics, The Graphic Solution of Equations, The Binomial Theorem, The Theory of Limits, Identical Equations, Indeterminate Co-efficients, Decomposition of Fractions, Ex-

ponential Equations, and Logarithms. In the treatment of these subjects the discipline must come from doing the work rather than from theorizing as to how it should be done.

In Trigonometry the essentials are the formulas which lead to the determination of triangles right and oblique, plane and spherical, both in their elements and areas. The disciplinary value of this branch is the ability which it gives the student to exhaust a subject and to know when it is exhausted.

In the Elective Course so much of Analytic Geometry is pursued as to include a knowledge of the Cartesian Method of Co-ordinates and the properties of the ordinary Curves, such as the Conic Sections, the Cissoïd, the Conchoid, etc. In the Calculus the short time devoted to the study has limited the course to the general principles of Differentiation and Integration with Taylor's and Maclaurin's Formulas and the subject of Maxima and Minima.

Such are the essentials of Mathematical study as taught from year to year with slight variation according to the ability of the different classes, the number of those electing higher work, the text-books used and the form of the lectures given.

During the past year the required studies have been taught from the new editions of Wentworth's Geometry and of Wentworth's College Algebra and Wells' Essentials of Trigonometry.

Seven Juniors elected the higher work and used Taylor's Calculus, accomplishing more than the average work of such classes.

In the department of Art a course of twelve lectures has been given to the Senior class. The subjects are as follows :

1. The Ancient Monarchies of the East as the Sources of Art.
2. Greek Architecture.
3. Greek Sculpture.
4. Roman Architecture.
5. The Seven Great Orders of Architecture.
6. Raphael's Paintings in Oil.
7. Raphael's Frescoes.
8. Michael Angelo.
9. Early Italian Masters.
10. Leonardo da Vinci and Some Contemporary Artists.
11. Correggio and Some Later Italian Painters.
12. Titian and the Venetian School.

Only a very small amount, ten dollars and a half, has been expended this year for new material in the illustration of these lectures. It is desired that a larger appropriation than usual be made for the coming year, say two hundred and fifty dollars, not that all of it be spent in the purchase of pictures, but that an emergency fund may be had to assist classes in securing appropriate gifts for Presentation Day. Better casts could be secured if the college would advance the money and assume the risk in importation.

The following table shows the number of exercises in each branch of the study :

Geometry, 44. Algebra, 33. Plane Trigonometry, 47. Spherical Trigonometry, 18. Calculus, 44.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. WARREN.

Department of Physics and Astronomy.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY :—

The completion of the Shannon Observatory and Physical Laboratory marks an epoch in the history of the department of Astronomy and Physics. In order to make the munificent gift of Col. Shannon available to the largest extent, there is still needed an equatorial telescope of modern construction. The dome has sufficient capacity for a telescope of 10 inches aperture, and early provision should be made for the completion of this equipment of the observatory. The cost of a telescope of the size required, together with all the modern appliances, including a telespectroscope, would be from \$4,500 to \$4,800.

With the addition of a first-class telescope, the department of Astronomy will have an equipment second to no college in New England at the present time, with one exception. An admirable transit building has been constructed. It is in telegraphic connection with the main building where the clock and chronograph are located.

No changes have been made in the courses of study in this department occurring in the Fall and Winter terms. The increased facilities offered by the occupancy of the Shannon Laboratory have permitted a wide extension of the course in practical Physics offered for the Summer term. This course is incorporated in the present report for the information of students who are contemplating Electrical Engineering as a profession.

OUTLINE OF WORK IN PHYSICS PROPOSED FOR THE SPRING TERM, 1890.

1. (a) Method of weighing by vibrations.
- (b) Method of double weighing.
- (c) Method of determining the value of subdivisions of the milligram in terms of the kilogram.
- (d) Reduction to "vacue" in weighing.
- (e) Determination of the specific gravity of solids and of liquids.
2. (a) Measurement of dimensions with the calliper gauge.
- (b) Measurements with the comparator.
- (c) Determination of the relative and the absolute co-efficients of expansion of metals.
- (d) Investigation of the errors of a standard of length.
- (e) Application of the process of "Least Squares."
- (f) Measurements with the microscope.
3. (a) The theory and use of the Theodolite.
- (b) The theory and use of the Chronograph.
- (c) Determination of mean solar time from an observed altitude of the sun.
- (d) Construction of a meridian line from observations of the sun.
- (e) Determination of the difference of longitude between Waterville and Cambridge, Mass. .
- (f) Determination of the time of vibration of a pendulum both for long and for short arcs.
- (g) Construction of a "Metronome" pendulum making any required number of beats per second.
- (h) Determination of the value of "g" from Atwood's Machine with the aid of the Chronograph.
4. (a) Making up batteries.
- (b) Measurement of electro motive force with tangent galvanometer. Efficiency of batteries in terms of a standard cell.
- (c) Proof that the E. M. F. varies with the number of cells and that the current C varies with the area of the electrodes. Grouping for intensity and for quantity.
- (d) Construction of a water battery and its use in measuring a high E. M. F. and very small current.
- (e) Determination of the constant of a tangent galvanometer (1) of a simple form, (2) of the compound form. Determination of the current C by electrolysis.

- (f) Proof that the scale readings of a given tangent galvanometer vary as the tangents of the angles of deflection.
- (g)
 - 1. Measurement of resistance of wires with the astatic galvanometer.
 - 2. With the minor galvanometer and Wheatstone's bridge.
 - 3. With the meter bridge.
 - 4. By the fall of potential method.
- (h) Construction of coils of any required resistance.
- (i) Measurement of the internal resistance of batteries.
 - 1. By Thompson's method.
 - 2. By method of "Mance."
 - 3. By Siemen's method.
 - 4. By method of Munro.
- (j) Measurement of internal resistance while the battery is overcoming resistance, *i. e.*, is doing work. Method of Brackett.
- (k) Method of measuring the resistance of a liquid by means of an alternating current and the telephone.
- (l) Measurement of inductance.
- (m) Measurement of the conductivity of a wire. Reduction to standard.
- (n) Proof of Ohms' law.
- (o) Measurement of the horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetism.
- (p) Study of the laws of induction in terms of the field of force.
- (q) Exploration of a field of force.
 - 1. Around a long straight wire.
 - 2. Around a circular closed loop.
- (r) Study of equipotential surfaces.
- 5. (s) Arrangement of a set of telegraph instruments.
- (t) Methods of detecting "faults" on a telegraph line.
- 6. (u) Construction of a magneto machine and the dynamo machine.
- (v) The telephone a dynamo machine.
- (w) Method of using a set of resistance coils for measuring the E. M. F. and the resistance of a dynamo while in operation.
- (x) Construction of a resistance tank for heavy currents.
- (y) Measurement of the efficiency of a dynamo by the use of a mechanical dynamometer.
- (z) Lecture on recent theories concerning electricity.

The department has been greatly crippled by the failure of the usual appropriation fund for its support. The inevitable expense involved in laboratory experiments is quite large, and it has been found necessary to anticipate the appropriation for the coming year to a considerable extent in order to make a satisfactory showing in the work of the present year. The urgent need of the department is an increase in equipment in electrical apparatus. Nearly the entire amount of the appropriations for the past two years has been expended in this direction; but on account of the lack of duplicate apparatus for the use of individual students the efficiency of the department is greatly impaired.

Mr. E. C. Teague was employed as assistant in Physics during the Winter and Spring terms. He has given good satisfaction. This provision for the employment of some member of the Junior class to act as an assistant appears to be a wise expenditure and its continuance is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. ROGERS.

Department of Mineralogy and Geology.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

I hereby beg leave to submit my report embracing an account of the work done in my department during the current year, together with some suggestions as to the improvement of some of the courses and an increase in the number of them.

During the past year the class-work has followed the lines indicated in my last report. The botany course promised for the Sophomores has been introduced, but the work done in it, owing to the limited time devoted to the study, has not been as successful as was wished. The course covers seven weeks in the Sophomore Spring. It includes four hours a week of recitations and practical examinations, covering the ground taken up in Gray's Lessons. In addition to this there is sufficient time devoted to laboratory work to enable the student to familiarize himself with the appearance of the organs of various plants and their methods of growth, and to enable him to determine the names of simple flowers by the method of analysis. In addition to the text-book and laboratory work each student is required to write an essay describing the germination of a few common seeds and their growth to plants. These essays are practically reports of laboratory observations.

The Junior spring inaugurates the elective courses in inorganic geology. In this term of fourteen weeks instruction is given in crystallography and practical mineralogy. During the first seven weeks the time is devoted to a study of the forms that inorganic substances assume in consequence of their internal structure. The work in crystallography includes four lectures and one examination each week, and in addition from four to six hours' practical work with about 150 crystal models. Each one of these models must be studied, and its form expressed in crystallographic language. Each one of the different faces on it must be developed from a fundamental form, and its relation to this form must be clearly comprehended. Forms developed by suppressing some of the faces must be studied by means of models and by illustrations. At the end of the seven weeks a written examination is held to aid the instructor in discerning the weak points in the instruction. In all the work in crystallography emphasis is placed on general truths, which however must be discovered through the medium of special, detailed examinations. It will be noticed that more time is devoted to crystallography than is usual in a college course. The very close observation which a study of crystals necessitates, the value of the study as an exercise for the imagination, the excellent training it affords in clear thinking, and above all, the absolute impossibility of expressing crystallographic observations in any language but the most exact, are sufficient reasons for the prominence given to it.

During the latter seven weeks of the Junior spring four lectures weekly are devoted to a classification and description of 200 common minerals. The students are required to handle the specimens and thus to become familiar with their general appearance. In addition each one is given 100 unlabeled specimens of minerals he is liable to meet with in a few hours' walk through any mineral region, and is expected to determine their composition and nature by means of the blowpipe. At the conclusion of the term's work any member of the class should be able in a few moments to name any mineral with which he is likely to be confronted. The examination at the end of the term is in large part practical.*

The course immediately following the mineralogy comprises the study of polarized light, the use of the microscope, the determination of the

*For various reasons the course in mineralogy with the present Junior class has been postponed until next year.

optical properties of minerals, and as far as possible the examination of rocks. The work consists of lectures and recitations five times weekly, and six hours per week laboratory work. In addition to this, each student is assigned a subject upon which he writes an essay, according to the plan most generally approved by scientific writers. The contents of the article must be based upon the published writings of American, English and French authorities, its style must be exact, and its make up, such as would appear to good advantage in print. This course is given in the Fall term of the Senior year. It is more special than is usual to any but the largest colleges. It is introduced to afford an opportunity for becoming acquainted with some of the exact methods of science.

In the Winter term the Seniors have an elective offered in inorganic geology. The course follows the outline sketched in last year's report. It embraces lectures on the relations of geology to the other sciences, on the composition of rocks, the nature of volcanoes, the origin of earthquakes, and the character of the interior of the earth, and text-book work with Dana's Text Book of Geology. In this course the seminary method is employed to some extent. The lectures are informal and the text-book work consists of reading and discussing in the class room. Recitations and written examinations are held from time to time, and outside reading is assigned to the class. The final examination covers both the class room work and the outside reading. During the current year Geikie's Geological Sketches was the work read outside of class.

The Spring term's work with the Seniors is the most unsatisfactory of the entire course. It comprises two distinct courses, first, a short series of lectures on comparative zoology as an introduction to the study of fossils, and, second, a treatment of historical geology. The ten weeks of the term is too short to enable the instructor to present either the zoology or the geology as it should be presented. The lack of specimens and charts to illustrate the subjects is even more injurious to the value of the studies than is the lack of time. In spite of these drawbacks the present class has done quite good work. Besides the class room exercises, each member of the class writes an essay on some question not treated in the class room. These essays are on different subjects. Some of them necessitate a wide range of reading, and all must be in a condition acceptable to the printer. Such of them as seem

worthy are read by their authors before the class.

The suggestions to be offered concerning the improvement of the work in my department refer principally to the course in botany and to the necessity of a course in physical geography.

The work in botany is now so crowded toward the end of the year that it is with the greatest difficulty that suitable flowers can be obtained for analysis. This difficulty could easily be avoided by devoting two hours a week to the study during the entire spring term, instead of four hours a week during the last seven weeks. This would enable the class to cover the same amount of ground as is now covered, without the haste occasioned by the fear of postponing until too late the analytic portion of the subject.

The course in physical geography to which reference is made above, should be introduced as a required study. It is evidently unwise to graduate a student with the degree of A. B. who is entirely ignorant of almost everything pertaining to the earth on which he lives. The geology courses are elective and should be left so, but the physical geography can be made to include more or less of geological discussion, so that no one who does satisfactory work in it can be entirely oblivious to the facts taught him by his own eyes. The course, which it is thought it would be advisable to introduce, might be inserted at any place in the curriculum after the first term's work in physics. Its exact position can be best decided upon by the Faculty. The only reason for referring to the course in this place is a financial one. Such a course as has been alluded to, would necessitate the purchase of models, specimens and maps. The appropriation devoted to the geological department will not suffice to place geology on a substantial basis for several years to come. Charts, fossils, specimens of rocks, and instruments must be provided for before the work in the geological department can reach the mark it should. An appropriation of a hundred dollars would purchase material enough with which to start the physical geography, and after the first year additions could be made to the physiographic collection through the general appropriation to the department.

Having sketched in brief the work done in the undergraduate department of the college, it would seem well to speak here of the advanced work done. During the year two graduate students have applied for instruction in my department. One of these devoted a few weeks to

the study of mineralogy. The other has spent the entire year in mineralogical and petrographical work. Much of the time of the instructor has been occupied in the direction of the work of these students, much more time than would be supposed by one unfamiliar with the facts. When it is remembered that the work is all in the laboratory and that no laboratory manuals devoted to the studies undertaken exist in English, it is not surprising that the direction of the work consumes time. The graduate students have not only had freely of the time of the instructor but they have enjoyed the use of materials and instruments purchased by the college. In return for these privileges it would seem but just that these beneficiaries of the generosity of the college should make some slight return for the advantages they enjoy. They certainly should be required to contribute at least to the purchase of the materials they use, and recompense the college for the wear and tear of the instruments employed by them in their work. Moreover, since the expense necessitated by such students must fall upon a certain department, it would seem but fair that the money collected from them should be devoted to the purchase of instruments and materials for that department.

In view of the fact that one of the graduate students has made application for the Ph.D. degree, it is proper to state here the conditions which it is thought should be fulfilled before said degree is conferred. It is well known that this degree is the only one left in America, to which a definite meaning is attached. It is generally understood to indicate proficiency in some special line of study. Nearly all of the best colleges in the country have recognized the importance of reserving one degree for this purpose, and by almost universal consent the degree Ph.D. has been chosen. It is never given as an honorary degree by these colleges, but is reserved as the *one to be earned*. The conditions proposed here to entitle the student to recommendation for the Ph.D degree are those adopted by the leading colleges and universities in this country. They are briefly as follows: First, the ability to read French and German with ease, for without a knowledge of these languages it is impossible for the student to master thoroughly any subject embraced in the curriculum. Second, a knowledge of two subjects equivalent to that obtained by the good student in two years' work in each. The subjects must be cognate and must be related to that in which the degree is to be taken. Third, a sufficient knowledge of some one subject to enable

the applicant to enter upon and to complete an investigation to be assigned him by the instructor in charge of the department in which he is working. Fourth, proof of the comprehension of the chosen subject, in the shape of a thesis embracing the results of an original investigation. The thesis must be of sufficient value to entitle it to publication in some journal of good standing, and must be not less than twenty-four printed pages in length. Fifth, the applicant must give evidence of his knowledge of the three subjects studied, by passing a written examination in each, which shall be satisfactory to the instructor and to the Faculty of the college. At the same time he must show in the style of the written answers that he is capable of using the English idiom correctly. After fulfilling the conditions of these five requirements it is thought that the applicant is justly entitled to the degree. That the conditions are not too harsh is shown by their ready acceptance by the candidate who is at present an applicant for the degree.

The above outlines include all the work done in the instructional line during the present year. In addition to this work, much labor has been spent in arranging the collections. The minerals have all been labeled with red numbers painted on a black background, so that there is no longer danger of failure to identify them when misplaced. Additions to the mineral collection have been few. About a hundred specimens have been purchased and about an equal number have been received as donations. Among the latter should be mentioned a collection of fifty-seven typical minerals, which have been presented to the college by the United States National Museum. The total number of mineral specimens now in the possession of the department is 2,415. Of this number 200 are in the cabinet, 1,965 in the study collection, 200 in the crystallographic collection, and 150 in the collection of Maine minerals. The last named collection should grow much faster than it has grown during the past year. All friends of the college are earnestly requested to lend their aid to its enlargement. The zoological cabinet has been enriched by the accession of three fine specimens, well mounted and in cases. Two of these, from the estate of the late Prof. Chas. E. Hamlin, are beautiful skeletons of a fox and a turtle respectively. The third is the gift of Mr. J. F. Baldwin, of the class of 1853, now of Cincinnati. It is a large muskallonge, caught by the donor in a Wisconsin lake, and stuffed and cased in Chicago. The palaeontological and geological collections remain in about the same condition as

when reported upon last year. A beginning has been made in the formation of a lithological collection. A few rocks, the property of the college, form the basis of this collection. Others have been added to it through the kindness of several officers of the United States Geological Survey. The great bulk of the collection, however, is the property of the writer. In its entirety the collection includes about three hundred specimens. The geological and the lithological collections are those that need most attention at present. Both should be very much enlarged during the coming year; and it is hoped that the appropriation for the geological department will be large enough to enable this to be done.

While the need of material for the two collections above named is urgent, the need of microscopes and other instruments for use in the laboratory is more pressing. Most of the money appropriated for the current year was spent in the purchase of materials and instruments that were indispensable to instruction. There still remain many charts, maps and instruments that must be obtained, before the most crying needs of the department are adequately provided for.

Although reports upon the general condition of instruction and the state of the cabinet are perhaps all that are called for in the present place, it may be of interest to the Trustees to know that during the year the writer has done what was in his power to add a little to the sum of knowledge in the departments in which he is more particularly interested. The State Geological Collection which is now in the keeping of the college has been carefully gone over, and a catalogue of it has been published under the names of the writer and of Mr. F. P. King. This catalogue is prefaced by an outline history of the two surveys of the state. It includes the names of 658 minerals and rocks that have been identified, and covers thirty-two octavo pages. Several papers embracing the results of work done in connection with the U. S. and the Canadian Geological Surveys have also been published, and the manuscript for a bulletin of the U. S. Survey has been submitted to the proper authorities. The writer also continues to act as associate editor of the *American Naturalist*, published in Philadelphia, and as reviewer of American Mineralogy for the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie*, issued at Berlin. Since all of these various papers bear the imprint of the University either on their title page, or in their preface, their publication is of indirect interest to the friends of the college.

Respectfully,

W. S. BAYLEY.

Department of History.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY :—

The absence of an assistant Professor in Rhetoric and of an instructor in Elocution during the greater part of two terms, together with my proposed absence next year, has necessitated some changes both in the department of Rhetoric and in that of History. In general, however, these changes have resulted, or will result in opening an increased number of courses in History. By repeating several courses I have been able, without uniting classes, to anticipate the work in History that would naturally come during the next academic year, while by an exchange of his work with Dr. Smith and myself two additional Historical courses were given by the President to the Senior class, and the work in English will not be materially weakened. These changes have incidentally proved the wisdom of beginning the work in History with the Sophomores.

The following is an account of the work of the year:

1. During the Spring term a course in the French Revolution was added to the electives offered the Seniors, and was taken by about half the class. The work consisted largely in discussion based upon the *Epitome* printed by Dr. Small, and in papers prepared frequently by members of the class.

2. The Juniors have been given one required and one elective course in General History from the beginning of the Christian Era until the Peace of Westphalia. In both of these courses the endeavor was made to lead the student to make investigations for himself and each member of the class was assigned a number of special topics upon which to report in class. For summing up this investigation, recitations were required of lectures which were based largely upon the *Syllabus* printed by the President. In order to avoid the difficulties attending dictation I printed a pamphlet of one hundred pages upon the history of the Mediæval and Reformation periods. During the first term, in addition to the lectures, the class used Fisher's Outlines as a text-book.

During the Spring term an elective was offered the class in the French Revolution, which was substituted, with good results, for the course in the Constitutional History of England laid down in the catalogue. The method pursued was that adopted with the division of the Seniors in the same study, except that more time was allowed discussion, and, in addition to other written work, a thesis requiring original investigation was prepared by each member of the class.

3. Two courses in General History, similiar to those given the Juniors, were given the Sophomore class. In addition to the work required of the Juniors, a thesis on some subject connected with the work, was required by each student.

4. The Juniors were given a course in Political Economy on Wednesday and Thursday mornings during the first two terms of the year. The time was largely given to discussion based upon the *Introduction* of Professor Ely.

5. During the first term I met the Sophomores in the regular course in Rhetoric. The text-books were those of Hill and Clark, but the chief work of the term consisted in written exercises of different sorts prepared by the class.

6. During the first two terms I had charge of the compositions of the various classes. The only change of note in this work is the substitution in the upper classes of one long thesis, the result of special investigation, for several shorter articles. This change has been attended by satisfactory results.

During the same terms I also met the Freshmen in their regular work in Elocution.

In the interest of economy, the appropriation made last year for the purchase of illustrations for use in the Historical courses has not been expended. I would request that if it can be brought about without diminishing the regular appropriation made to the department of Art, \$100 be appropriated this year for the purchase of photographs and stereopticon plates.

In the attempt made this year to bring the student to constant use of the library, notwithstanding all restrictions and the addition of extra library hours, much inconvenience has been experienced from the almost complete lack of original sources, and from the scarcity of duplicate works. If the work in History is ever to reach the ideal planned for it by my predecessor and demanded by the most successful methods of teaching, the defect should be remedied. The experiments of this year have shown conclusively that such books will be used if they are available.

It seems, therefore, advisable to begin the formation of a special Historical library, which shall furnish the students of the upper classes with tools sufficient to carry on a limited amount of independent research. I would, accordingly, recommend that as soon as it is deemed

possible, a sum be appropriated for this purpose annually for at least five years.

If such an appropriation could be made this year, I believe that the money could be expended to special advantage.

I wish, in conclusion, to thank the Librarian and his assistant for additional library hours.

The year for study voted me by the Trustees I expect to spend at the University of Berlin. I trust this kindness of the Board will prove advantageous to the College.

SHAILER MATHEWS.

June, 1890.

Department of Pedagogy.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The demand for a course in Pedagogy was a genuine one, proceeding from a large number of graduates and undergraduates interested in the profession of teaching; the former desirous that Colby be among the first of colleges to offer such a course of study as their experience has proved would have been invaluable to them; the latter wishing the better to equip themselves to meet the constantly increasing demand for a higher grade of professional work in the school-room.

“The great function of a university is to teach, and to supply the world with its teachers.”

There are three factors that enter into the qualifications of the teacher, viz.: natural adaptability, a knowledge of the principles of the teaching art, and actual experience. It is evident that the college can supply only the second of these. It cannot supersede nature in bestowing natural ability, nor can it give the experience obtainable in the school-room only; but it can inculcate the guiding principles of the didactic art: can give the experiences of the past and warn against the repetition of common errors; can lighten the burdens of the teacher and rescue the pupil from dangerous experimental processes, by substituting safe rules of procedure for mere guess-work and positive error. The relation of the *teaching* profession to the college is different from that of any other, since instruction given in the teaching art reacts directly upon the preparatory work done in high schools and academies of which our college graduates have charge. A college can best subserve its own interests by providing these schools with able instructors.

The demand for the course was shown in its election by eleven students out of a class of twenty-five.

The work was pursued with text—Dr. F. E. White's Elements of Pedagogy—supplemented by lectures. I wish here to express my thanks for the use of Dr. Larkin Dunton's Syllabus of Lectures on the Art of Education.

The introduction of this study into the course is the first in the history of New England colleges. The absence of precedent with respect to analysis of work, choice and use of texts, added much to the difficulties attending the presentation of so complex a subject. The students, however, showed commendable interest and zeal in the preparation of lessons and the discussion of questions throughout the course. Considerable time was given to principles and data of psychology, which seemed necessary to an intelligent understanding of the principles of didactics.

The public schools of the city have been open to the inspection of the students, and they have availed themselves of this opportunity of seeing practical work.

The time, however, given to the work this term is wholly inadequate to the subject. One term might be profitably spent on the History of Education, another upon Psychology, with special reference to the theory of education, and a third to methods of teaching and school management.

The library has almost no standard works on these subjects. Such books are much needed, to enable the student to pursue more extended study.

The term's work embraced thirty-five recitations and lectures.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. CRAWFORD.

Department of Elocution.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

I began my work in this department in November last by drilling the participants in the Senior Exhibition (with Junior parts), which occurred that month.

The regular class-work under my instruction commenced with the Spring term, a conspectus of which is herewith presented.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Each member of this class has been required to present two recitations during the term for criticism. This recitative work occupying about thirty minutes, the balance of the class-hour was devoted to the study and delivery of short extracts from various authors for the development of the imaginative and the sympathetic instincts.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—A study of the principles of oratory has occupied the time with this class, together with an analysis and delivery of selections from the works of the leading orators. The preparation and delivery of three declamations was required of each student during the term.

JUNIOR CLASS.—The work in this class has been of that nature best calculated to develop the logical instinct, and the powers of a man as a public speaker. Extemporaneous speaking, discussions, and debates upon leading questions of the day, has been the order of class exercise. Each member received criticism upon general delivery, bearing upon the platform, arrangement of arguments, etc. This has been supplemented with the study and impersonation of the characters from "The Merchant of Venice."

In addition to the foregoing, individual instruction has been given as follows: To nine members of the Freshman class, for their Prize Reading; to nine members of the Sophomore class, for their Prize Declamation; to ten members of the Junior class, for their Exhibition; to nine members of the Senior class, for Commencement. Each participant in the above mentioned exhibitions has received about five hours of personal instruction.

The interest in the subject of elocution and oratory has steadily increased. The pursuit of the subject is hindered somewhat, owing to the limited number of books bearing upon the subject in our library.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. BATTIS.

June 12, 1890.

Report of the Librarian.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES:—

I have the honor to present my third printed report, showing the growth and work of the library during the academic year 1889-90, my seventeenth year of service in this department of the University.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY.

The number of volumes added to the library since my last report is 1,124, which brings the total to the respectable number of 25,044. This increase has been mainly from gifts, and hence can hardly be expected to have contributed so directly to supply the most urgent needs of the library, as would have been the case if the same number of volumes had been purchased upon demand.

LACK OF FUNDS.

The unfortunate omission of the annual appropriation of even the small sum usually granted by the Board for the purchase of books for the library, has been the occasion of serious hindrance to the proper work of every department of the college. The library fund income is utterly inadequate to provide the books needed even in a single department. It has been found necessary to encroach on next year's income, so that only about thirty dollars will be available unless the Board can make an appropriation.

THE LIBRARY SERVICE.

The amount of time and labor required for the administration of the library has steadily increased, and seems likely to do so. This is one of the most hopeful indications of growth and efficient instruction. A neglected library means opportunities and instruments of culture unused. The number of volumes drawn from the library during the year, by the undergraduates alone, is 5,696. This is 660 more than last year's circulation. The library hours have been increased, to meet the demand of the classes, particularly in history. The library has been open and constantly used from five to seven hours daily during the last term, and from four to five hours in the other terms. The library rules and compensation provide for a service of only two hours. The librarian has had the assistance of Miss E. M. Fletcher, '91, mainly in the work of recording the accessions and books loaned. The same generous friend of the college has provided for the compensation of the assistant for another year.

BOOKS FROM OTHER LIBRARIES.

The deficiencies of our library have in two instances been supplied by the courtesies of other libraries. From Harvard University library we have had the loan of certain scientific periodicals for a short time, and from Bowdoin College library thirteen folio volumes of the *Mon-*

iteur, covering the period of the French Revolution. The use of these books has been of great benefit to professors and students.

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

The library has received from Rev. James Upham, D.D., class of 1835, a gift of 250 volumes and 500 pamphlets from his private library, and from Geo. Keely Boutelle, Esq., 245 volumes and 500 pamphlets, chiefly from the collection of the late Professor Keely. Dr. Samuel A. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has generously remembered the library in the distribution of documents and duplicates. Hon. W. J. Corthell, class of 1857, made a gift to the library of his bill of expenses incurred for the college, amounting to \$24.70. Mr. A. J. Roberts, class of 1890, collected among the students the sum of \$28.25 for the purchase of periodicals. Other gifts of books are mentioned in the list appended to this report.

KEELY MEMORIAL FUND.

The subscriptions of the alumni, former pupils of the late Professor George W. Keely, LL.D., to provide a Memorial Library Fund, have now reached the amount proposed, \$1,000, and the income of that sum will hereafter be available for the purchase of books in the department over which Professor Keely so long presided with eminent ability.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The librarian would again urge the importance of giving the library as liberal an appropriation as the funds at command will allow. He would recommend also that steps be taken to increase the present library fund, or to provide funds for immediate wants of the library to the amount of \$2,000 for the coming year. And finally, he would remind the Board that the care and administration of the 25,000 books and 10,000 pamphlets we now possess, and the constant extension of the usefulness of the library, call for more time and strength than ought to be required from one who also has the care of one of the largest departments of instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. HALL.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DONORS AND SOURCES, 1889-90.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Volumes.</i>
Arkansas, Sec'y of State.....	2
Astronomer Royal.....	3
Binding.....	137
Rev. C. E. Bisbee.....	23
City of Boston, Mass.....	1
Boston & Maine R. R.....	1
Geo. Keely Boutelle, Esq.....	245
Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.....	1
Rev. H. S. Burrage, D.D.....	15
S. A. Caldwell.....	1
Mrs. J. T. Champlin.....	1
Nathan Cole.....	1
Hon. Wm. J. Corthell, '57.....	18
Rev. H. C. Estes, D.D., '47.....	1
By exchange.....	12
Hon. Wm. P. Frye.....	23
W. F. Goldthwaite, '40.....	2
Samuel A. Green, M.D.....	91
Hon. Eugene Hale.....	12
Harvard Observatory.....	2
Harvard University.....	1
H. R. Hatch, '90.....	1
Iverson, Blakeman & Co.....	1
Rossiter Johnson.....	1
Keely Memorial Fund.....	8
Hon. E. C. Lacey.....	1
Wm. B. Lapham, M.D.....	3
Library Fund.....	20
Lick Observatory.....	2
Hon. N. A. Luce.....	1
Maine Historical Society.....	1
Maine State Librarian.....	2
Marietta, O., Commissioners.....	1
Massachusetts Historical Society.....	1

Hon. S. W. Matthews, '54.....	2
Rev. Franklin Merriam.....	2
J. Bleecker Miller.....	1
New Jersey State Librarian.....	1
New York Forest Commission.....	1
Rev. Geo. D. B. Pepper, D.D.....	24
Geo. C. Purington.....	1
Royal Society of Canada.....	1
President Small, '76.....	6
Smithsonian Institution.....	7
W. B. Spaulding.....	1
Rev. E. O. Stevens.....	3
Stevens & Cobb, architects.....	2
D. P. Stowell, M.D.....	2
United States Signal Office.....	1
—— Coast Survey.....	1
—— Com'r of Education.....	1
—— Fish Commission.....	2
—— Interior Dept.....	147
—— Life Saving Service....	1
—— Patent Office.....	1
—— State Dept., etc.....	7
—— Treasury Dept.....	10
—— War Dept.....	10
Rev. Jas. Upham, D.D., '35.....	250
Prof. N. H. Winchell.....	3

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REPORTS OF THE

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COLBY UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

Gentlemen: If the number of students in attendance were the only criterion, Colby University has, during the last year, attained a measure of prosperity never before realized. The whole number of students registered was one hundred and seventy-six. Of these, sixty-nine, fifty-three boys and sixteen girls, were in the Freshman classes. It is hardly probable that this exceptional number will apply for admission in 1891, but it is not improbable that the total number of students will steadily if not rapidly increase. The development of our Free High School System; the encouragement offered by the State of Maine to many feeble Academies; and the ampler equipment of our own Academy System must combine to increase the proportion of young men and women in Maine who will enter college. There is every reason to believe that a fair share of these will enter Colby, if we recognize the increasing demands upon the colleges of to-day, and make timely provision to satisfy the enlarged requirements.

Interruptions.

The Faculty of Colby is not large enough to dispense even temporarily with the services of a single member, without inconvenience and embarrassment to the remainder. The absence of Professor Mathews made it necessary to rearrange the program for the year, and, as the portion of his work which it seemed best to carry on in his absence fell to the President, it may be confessed without prejudice to anybody, that the classes in History were deprived, by other requirements, of the careful attention which they would have received from their proper instructor. Such services as were possible in conducting courses in History were only a proper acknowledgment of indebtedness for the privilege of absence two years ago; but without such a debt, any member of the Faculty would be glad to assist his colleagues in availing themselves of similar freedom. Prof. Mathews' absence has not reduced the time devoted to History by any class, and future classes will reap

the advantages of his study abroad. I must repeat my judgment that the Board pursued a policy of wise liberality in adopting the purpose of releasing members of the Faculty, from time to time, from the routine of instruction, for the refreshment of further study in association with specialists. Such liberality is the soundest economy.

The enforced absence of Professor Elder caused the most serious anxiety, rather than immediate interference with the work of the classes. Probably never, until Dr. Bayley was added to the Faculty, could the Professor of Chemistry have safely entrusted his most advanced course to one of his colleagues. The readiness of the Professor of Geology to act as Professor Elder's substitute, and the familiarity of the former with the subjects to be taught, doubtless contributed to the benefit of the vacation which Professor Elder's health rendered imperative. There is now reason to hope that Professor Elder will be able to resume his place at the opening of the Fall term. No member of the Faculty has been more faithful to the duties of his position, nor more useful in strengthening the character and improving the reputation of the college, than has Professor Elder during his eighteen years of service. The failure of his health is doubtless principally due to his persistent devotion to a kind of work which is indispensable, if Chemistry is to be taught rationally; for which, however, the college furnishes no proper accommodations. This fact has more than the weight of sentimental considerations in enforcing the argument for a suitable chemical laboratory, to which I must presently make further reference.

The Teaching Force.

With the above exceptions the members of the Faculty have been in their places during the year, and have performed their duties with the usual regularity. It will be remembered that the Assistant Professorship of Rhetoric, vacated two years ago by the election of Professor Mathews to the chair of History, was not filled; the duties of the position were shared last year by several members of the Faculty. By authority from the Board, contained in a vote appropriating the sum necessary for the purpose, the Faculty at the opening of the Fall term, appointed as an instructor for one year, Mr. Arthur J. Roberts of the Class of 1890. Mr. Roberts has been a successful teacher, as will appear from the testimony of the officers whom he has assisted. It is his purpose to pursue further studies after his engagement with the college is terminated, but in the judgment of the Faculty, it is highly desirable that his services should be retained another year. I therefore

request that he be reappointed by the Board for one year, at a salary of \$900. Another assistant will be needed the coming year for a portion of the work with the Freshman classes. I therefore recommend that the Faculty be authorized to engage such assistant for one year, at a salary of seven hundred dollars. (\$700.)

The necessary changes in the arrangement of classes, together with the difficulty of securing suitable lecturers at the only time assignable to the subject, prevented the expenditure of the sum appropriated by the Board for lectures on Pedagogy. It is desirable that provision be made, if possible, for supplying the deficiency; and I accordingly recommend that the amount appropriated last year (\$300), be again placed at the disposal of the Faculty for this purpose.

Only two public lectures have been provided by the college during the year. These were, however, of much more than ordinary interest. They were delivered by Mr. Forest Goodwin, of the Class of '87, and Mr. A. C. Hinds, of the Class of '83. They described the National House of Representatives, from the points of view afforded by the positions which these gentlemen occupied as clerks to the Speaker of the last House.

Among the duties of the President is the conduct of the College Y. M. C. A. meetings on Thursday evenings. This meeting offers opportunity for the most direct approach to the students, under the most favorable conditions, as attendance is wholly voluntary, and the leader is less hampered than at any other time, by the constraint of traditional reserve between instructor and pupil. It is therefore the portion of work which I should be least willing to resign. The demands upon my time have nevertheless been so unusual during the last term, and the other members of the Faculty have also been so occupied, that it has been necessary to invite the assistance of various pastors. The students have thus been able to hear Rev. Messrs. Ilsley and Busfield of Bangor; Wyman of Augusta; Owen of Gardiner; and Codding, Dunn, Hallock and Spencer of Waterville. It should also be mentioned that, during the first week of the year, special religious meetings were held each evening, three of them in charge of pastor Hinckley of Oakland. Acknowledgments are due to each of these gentlemen for their most acceptable services.

Government.

As college students are of common blood with other human beings, their liability to err calls for no special comment or explanation. If the

time ever comes when the record of a college year contains no entry discreditable to particular individuals, and no evidence that the general sentiment of the students is occasionally assailable, it will be a time when youth shall have become stronger than manhood is to-day. It would be quite superfluous to state that the students have this year not been without faults. The pertinent question should always be:—have the instructors exhibited good sense in dealing with those faults?

It is my judgment that no leaders of men have the advantage of appeal to so large proportion of just and generous sentiment, as those who deal with college students. I have never met, and I never expect to meet, an equally numerous association of persons, with a quality and force of moral impulse superior, on the whole, to that of the students in our college. Immature, and heedless and erratic, they yet respond to the right motive more promptly and more loyally than the average board of trade, or legislature, or religious convention would to a similar influence. I accept in full the natural deductions from this opinion. The conduct of college students is a test of their instructors, quite as truly as of themselves. For this reason I acknowledge that every act of misconduct by the students causes me some degree of self-reproach. In nearly every such case the evil might have been mitigated if the Faculty knew how to be discreet in season.

The matter of special interest connected with college government this year has been the practical trial of the Board of Conference. I may speak the more emphatically of its success because the credit of its foundation belongs entirely to my predecessor. The institution cannot be considered mature. It must develop in the process of application. In accordance with the vote of the Board, a provisional constitution was adopted by agreement between representatives of the Faculty and of the students. Although differences of opinion remain with respect to certain clauses, there has been no practical difficulty, and the rules agreed upon have governed the action of the Board of Conference during the year. In the judgment of the Faculty, and, so far as I know, in the opinion of the students as well, the institution has been much more useful than was anticipated. A copy of the constitution is appended, and it is recommended that the Board endorse the same, with the amendments proposed by the Faculty.

The Chemical Laboratory.

At the beginning of the Spring term, the elective laboratory course in Chemistry was chosen by twenty-eight members of the Junior class.

The rooms in which the work of this course must be performed cannot accommodate more than thirteen persons. It was decided that no better solution of the difficulty could be adopted than choice by lot of thirteen out of the twenty-eight applicants. Many of the excluded majority were bitterly disappointed. It is not probable that so large a proportion of any future class will elect this course, but it is almost certain that more will want it every year than can be contained in the space now called by courtesy the laboratory. With the present lack of equipment for advanced chemical instruction we make pledges to all the students which it is physically impossible to redeem except to a few. This injustice to the students, together with the cruelty to the instructor, who is compelled year after year to do work always injurious to health, under conditions which make it needlessly dangerous, compels me, contrary to my general judgment that all funds available for general endowment should remain intact, to advise that the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated from our endowment, for the construction of a chemical laboratory. If this view cannot be approved, I earnestly request that the first \$25,000 collected as the result of the efforts which I have no doubt the Board will authorize, be appropriated to this purpose. The building contemplated will permit the extension of the courses in Chemistry, for which there is reason as well as desire.

The Department of Art.

As the number of hours which the Professor of Mathematics devotes to instruction in his own department has been doubled, it is difficult to find any justification for asking Professor Warren to continue his labor of love in the department of Art. His lectures have for ten years been a distinct force in the college, and I see no prospect of substituting others of equal value. Professor Warren consents to give a portion of the course the coming year, but this is only that more time may be allowed to provide permanently for the future of the department. It will not be easy to do this, but I must admit that Professor Warren's reasons for desiring release from this extraordinary labor are sufficient.

Ladies' Hall and the President's House.

The instructions of the Board with reference to repairs of Ladies' Hall and the former residence of the President, were carried out by the Prudential Committee. Rev. Dr. A. T. Dunn and family have occupied a portion of the "President's House" during the year, and the remainder has furnished rooms for seven of the young women. These, with the

fourteen which Ladies' Hall can now accommodate, obtain table board in the latter building.

The intimate relations with the College into which this arrangement brings Dr. Dunn, are most fortunate, and he has rendered many valuable services, directly and indirectly. No single individual could do more to strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the College and the Baptist Churches of Maine, than Dr. Dunn will be able to do by virtue of his official connection with the latter.

I also found it necessary, at the opening of the winter term, to make a change in the administration of Ladies' Hall. After the resignation of Mrs. Taylor, I made every exertion to find a suitable person for her place; but no one to whom I would dare to entrust the position could be induced to take it under the former conditions. At length Mrs. Charles Ayer consented to take charge of the boarding department, if she could be relieved of all the Matron's social duties. The College could not justify itself in neglecting to provide oversight of some sort for a household of young women, for whose guardianship it is responsible. I therefore engaged one of the graduates of Colby, Miss Jennie M. Smith, to act as Principal of Ladies' Hall for the remainder of the year, and I am confident that the Board will endorse the action, including the involved expenditure of about \$350.

In order to place the subject properly before the Board, for action with reference to the future, I may be allowed to cite a paragraph from the last catalogue, viz.:

Preceptress of the Woman's College.

"With the increase in the number of students, details of administration become more burdensome, and reorganization is necessary. The appointment of one of the Faculty as Dean of the college of young men cannot be long postponed; and there is immediate need of a corresponding officer, or Preceptress, of the college of young women. It would be superfluous to argue that the class-room does not afford opportunity for all the instruction which a complete college course for young women should furnish; nor need it be proved that men are incapable of supplying all the elements of instruction which the symmetrical training of young women requires. The influence of a cultured, mature and sympathetic woman is needed to complete, in many particulars, the work which intellectual discipline partially performs. The young women at Colby have never needed keepers or spies upon their conduct; but, like all young women from sixteen to twenty-two years of age, they are in

constant need of a wise, womanly counsellor; and all judicious parents would more willingly send their daughters to a college which provided for this obvious need. Attention to this demand cannot be postponed without virtual violation of good faith towards the young women to whom the University has promised the best education it can provide."

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that this demand does not grow out of the reorganization authorized by the Board at the last meeting. It would be the same if that had not been made. It is recognized in all first rate institutions of learning for young women, whatever the organization. In my judgment it is, next to the need of enlarged resources, the most important subject for the present consideration of the Board. A scheme of education for young women, without a modifying element of commanding feminine influence, is not liberal but monstrous.

If Miss Smith had not been credited with wisdom beyond her years, she would not have been selected, even provisionally, for a position of such responsibility. She is to be heartily commended for the dignity and discretion with which she has filled her place. I recommend that she be asked to continue her services until the position can be permanently filled by a lady of maturer years and larger experience.

The Co-ordinate Colleges.

In reporting upon the initial year of the "Co-ordinate Colleges," it is difficult to repress a somewhat premature expression of triumph. In common with a majority of the Faculty, I firmly believed that co-education would be wiser under a system of co-ordination than by conglomeration. In my most sanguine anticipations, however, I did not count on the immediate success of reorganization to the extent which the experience of this year has realized. It has at every point more than justified the confidence of those who advocated the change.

If the undertaking had been left to the mercy of men whose main purpose in life was to shirk work, it would have failed. The burden of extra labor which the success of the new plan involved, fell upon three members of the Faculty and they cheerfully assumed the load. I believe that the future of the new organization will be so important that the Board should register a formal expression of thanks to Professors Foster, Taylor and Warren for their services in demonstrating its advantages. One of these gentlemen frankly announced his inability to agree with the majority in recommending the change, and he consequently voted against it; but this made no difference in the energy of his co-operation, after the plan had been approved by the Board. It

will not, I hope, be out of place for me to acknowledge a sense of heavy personal obligation to my associates for their practical accomplishment of a change of most vital concern to the college. The Board will learn from the reports of these officers whose classes have been affected by the new arrangement what the actual results have been. It would be miraculous if such a departure from the custom of nineteen years should at once command unanimous approval. The facts, however, without exception, have tended to prove that misgivings about the wisdom of the new system were groundless. There is not a solitary objection to the plan which has not been weakened by the experience of this year. On the other hand, every expectation which rested on the success of the plan has been strengthened. The relations between the young men and the young women in college have never, to my knowledge, been so satisfactory as during the past year. The work of both boys and girls in the co-ordinate classes, has more justly represented the whole ability of each individual than was ever the case in mixed classes. I am satisfied, as I was a year ago, that there is one and only one unanswerable argument against our new organization, viz: it doubles the misery of the lazy professor.

Additional Rooms for Young Women.

Seven of the young women in college besides those whose parents reside in Waterville, have rooms in private houses. Only one young woman who occupies a room belonging to the college will be graduated this year. It is impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of young women in the next entering class, but it seems probable that there will be more than can be supplied with rooms at a convenient distance from the campus. It would be possible to hire a whole house and place it under the general oversight of a housekeeper. I therefore recommend that if the demand for rooms shall be sufficient, the Prudential Committee be instructed to lease a house for one year, for the use of the college young women, at such rental as shall be necessary to cover the expense; not lower, however, than the rates already charged by the college.

I also recommend that the Prudential Committee be instructed to furnish the rooms so leased as the rooms in Ladies' Hall are now furnished; the rate of payment by the students to be the same as that established for Ladies' Hall.

Chapter Houses.

Circulars have already informed the Board that one of the college so-

cieties is engaged in an effort to secure funds for a Chapter House. Another society contemplates a similar attempt. In my judgment these undertakings should receive every encouragement which the Board can give. Such buildings would undoubtedly attract students to Colby, and life in a Chapter House would probably be more orderly than in our dormitories on the Campus.

Biblical Department.

Instruction in Biblical Literature and elective courses in Hebrew, for students intending to study Theology, have become regular portions of the curriculum in the leading New England colleges. Colby should furnish this instruction, and the demand for it should be presented to the Baptist churches of Maine, as their opportunity to have an active share in the support of the college which they call their own. With the sanction of the Board I propose to enlist the young people of our churches in a systematic effort to collect, from every Baptist in the State, ten cents per year, for the support of a chair of Biblical Instruction. I hope such a chair will never be endowed in any other way. The success of this plan would enlist friends who would be more valuable than a fund sufficient to support a professorship. Our alumni in Maine are a mere handful. We are sure of their friendship and loyalty, but they can reach only a fraction of the territory which our influence ought to cover. The Maine Baptists number nearly twenty thousand, and they ought to be induced to take an individual interest in Colby. It is for the sake of developing this interest, rather than because it would be the easiest means of raising two thousand dollars a year, that I propose this appeal to which the poorest can respond.

Improvement of the Gymnasium.

The report of the Gymnasium Instructor contains recommendations which deserve favorable action. The Gymnasium is no longer considered a mere plaything, for the amusement of students who are too nice to do manual labor unless it is called play. It is an efficient means of preserving health. To that end, the additions asked for are desirable and necessary. So soon as the means of the college allow, the work should be ordered.

Salary According to Service.

It is evident from what was said above, that the members of the Colby Faculty must hereafter work many more hours, and I believe they must exercise more skill in adapting their instruction to varied individual

needs. This certain increase in the quantity, and probable improvement in the quality of service, has a cash value for the college. It will surely swell the revenue from tuition. I respectfully urge the Board to recognize this fact in fixing the salaries of the Faculty. No man competent to organize any other business than that of philanthropy in some of its forms, will consent to take the responsibility, unless the men upon whom success depends can be assured that their services will be more generously rewarded when they are especially valuable, than when they are worth just enough to escape discharge. If Colby is to exhibit the enterprise that is needed and expected, the instructors must be treated more as men are dealt with in other kinds of business. With our present salary system, the applause of his own conscience is the only sure addition to an instructor's emoluments after he has once been appointed a Professor. If he is more energetic and active than others, he knows that much of the credit which he deserves will go to the administration, and only a portion of it to himself, while his less efficient colleague will not apparently be less esteemed. It is only the rare man who can do his best work year after year under such conditions. I should be very ungrateful if I did not testify that in the Colby Faculty rare men are the rule, but I could with less violence to my sense of fairness call upon them for their best service to the college, if their efforts could be rewarded more nearly according to their true value.

I urge this, in the first place, as a cold-blooded matter of business. Gradation of salaries, beginning with \$700; increasing as the instructor proves himself more valuable; and falling to zero when worth deteriorates to that figure, will put more life into the college than any other measure I can mention; and the cash balance at the end of a term of years will be in favor of the college besides.

I urge it in the second place in justice to individuals. The labor of men who succeed in filling our professorships, with the responsibilities now belonging to them, is worth more in the open market, and is worth more to Colby, than is now paid. I therefore earnestly request the Board to endorse these views by adding \$200 to the salary of each of the three Professors whose work was so largely increased during the past year. It will be remembered that they assumed this extra labor without any encouragement that it would receive extra compensation, and the additional work has been, thus far, wholly gratuitous. The sum proposed is by no means an equivalent for the service to be rendered, but it is the least indication which the college can justly give that the service is appreciated.

I also request that the sum of \$200 be added to the salary of Mr. Battis. His duties for the past year included all that had formerly been done by the Gymnasium Instructor, and all the work of the Department of Elocution; while his salary was only that formerly paid to the instructor in physical drill. Mr. Battis has also done good service in the way of public readings for schools and other organizations in various parts of the State and elsewhere.

The Present Duty.

A formal argument is probably unnecessary to prove that in order to maintain the relative influence which the gains of the last twenty-five years have secured, the college must resolve to undertake at once the most determined effort of its history to increase its resources. Two men and possibly three are needed in the department of Modern Languages, and in the Library, instead of the one officer to whom the whole work is now committed. A professorship of Biology is needed, in the interest of psychological and social, no less than of physical science. Two assistants must be permanently employed in the future. The Principalship of the college for young women requires an endowment as in the case of a new chair of instruction.

In one view these foundations are more important than new buildings, but the need of a Chemical Laboratory has already been shown; the necessity of enlarging Champlain Hall to gain recitation rooms, was presented to the Board by Dr. Pepper two years ago, and is much more urgent today than it was at that time; and a home for one hundred young women, where the oversight of the Principal could be systematic, must, in my judgment, be provided, in order to establish the confidence of parents in Maine that their daughters can be as well educated at Colby as at the best colleges for young women. The college has already pledged itself to raise \$25,000 within ten years, for Higgins Classical Institute, so that the total amount which the college ought to raise at once, in order to provide not only these endowments and buildings, but an income to cover the increased expense of the additional buildings, cannot be estimated at less than \$250,000. At the risk of making it seem visionary to attempt provision for the present wants of our system, I may add that the sum of \$50,000 for our Academy Aid Fund is hardly less necessary than any portion of the other amount.

While I would not underestimate the difficulty of securing such a large sum of money, I am confident that the duty should be courageously undertaken. It would be hard to find opportunity for a better

educational investment in the country than Colby offers. Money added to our resources will bring larger returns than any former investment here. This fact is so plain that it has attracted the attention of men at a distance, who are studying the educational prospects of the United States with a view to the appropriation of large sums in strengthening the most worthy institutions. While I have no authority to communicate a formal pledge, I am at liberty to assure the Board that in all probability the sum of \$50,000 may be relied on from a single source, if \$200,000 shall be raised elsewhere.

I therefore respectfully urge the Board to authorize a committee of its members to immediately take in charge the whole work of raising \$250,000 for the college, with authority to employ a financial agent or agents; and to give promises that money so obtained shall be used for the purposes above indicated, under the conditions, if any, stipulated by the donors.

The Academies.

In accordance with the vote of the Board, the reports of our Academies appear herewith. The prosperity of the college depends very intimately upon that of these schools. Their prosperity and their needs are ours, and it is to be hoped that the relations between the different parts of the system will steadily grow closer and stronger.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to say that the record of the year, as a whole, is highly creditable both to instructors and students. We know some of our defects and some of our failures, and intend to use the knowledge as wisely as we are able. But with clear discernment of imperfections, we can show good and sufficient reasons why the friends of Colby should continue to take satisfaction and pride in their college.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBION W. SMALL.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

The work in this department has been: First term: *Psychology*: the instruction was based on the handbook of Baldwin. Second term: *Moral Science*: the text book was Janet's Theory of Morals. Third term: *Sociology*. My own Syllabus served as the guide, and the topics arranged by Professor Tucker, for his elective course in Sociology at Andover Theological Seminary, furnished the subjects which the members of the class studied privately, in connection with the general doctrines discussed in the class room.

I also gave the usual course of lectures to the Freshman classes, one hour a week during the Fall and Winter terms.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBION W. SMALL.

Department of English Literature.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

The undersigned asks leave to present the following report of the work done in the Department of Rhetoric, Logic and English Literature during the past year.

Under the present arrangement of studies in the college, instruction is given in this department to the Senior class during the first term of the year, to the Junior class throughout the year, and to the Sophomore class during two and one-half terms.

During the Fall and Winter terms Mr. Roberts gave excellent instruction to the Sophomore class in Rhetoric. During one-half of the Spring term, this class studied under the Professor, Anglo-Saxon and the Early English and also the poetical works of Chaucer. During the Junior year the attention of the class electing English, was directed to the works of Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Dryden, Pope,

Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson and Browning. These authors were each made the subject of critical study for periods varying from three to eight weeks. Time was thus allowed for forming on the part of the students, a somewhat intimate and critical acquaintance with the most characteristic productions of several of the leading authors of the language. The class also gave some time to a more general survey of the whole field of English Literature, studying its history, the influences that have tended to promote and modify its development, its relations to the social and political life of the people and its share in determining the drift and direction of that people's progress. During the first term, Senior year, the class electing Logic, studied Deductive and Inductive Logic, using President Hill's edition of Jevon's Logic as text-book.

SAMUEL K. SMITH.

Greek Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

Instruction has been given in this department to the Freshmen, throughout the year; to the Sophomores in the second and third terms, and to an elective class of Seniors in the third term. By the schedule, an elective in Greek Tragedy is offered to the Juniors in the first term, but under such conditions as to make the election very improbable.

The Freshman class has been taught in two sections, which of course has doubled the number of hours given to them by the instructor. On account of the number of the class, such a division would have seemed necessary on other grounds than those of sex. It would, however, have been more profitable to the larger part of the class if the division had been more equal in point of numbers.

In the first term, the Freshmen read extracts from the historians, Herodotus and Thucydides: in the second term, selections from the Lyric Poets, and Xenophon's "Symposium," and in the third, portions of the "Memorabilia of Socrates," and of Homer's Odyssey. Together with the reading, they have taken a critical review of the Grammar, and in the first and third terms, have had a weekly exercise in Greek Composition.

On account of the number of classes thrown on me by the Senior Elective, giving me four classes, with five recitations on one day in the week, it was thought best to give the class to Mr. Roberts for the reading of the Memorabilia and the Odyssey. In the Greek Composition, I

had each section once a week. The work of Mr. Roberts has been, I believe, faithfully and ably done.

The Sophomores, during the second term, read in the Greek Orators, taking two orations of Lysias and two of the popular orations of Demosthenes. Lectures were given to this class once a week, on topics related to the readings. In the third term, the class took the "Oration on the Crown," and read as much as the allotted time would allow.

An elective class of the Seniors (seventeen in number,) read in the third term, one of the Gospels and two of the Epistles of the New Testament, with readings "at sight," in other parts of the book.

Special Work.

In the first and second terms, one member of the Senior class read to me privately two Greek Tragedies—one of Euripides and one of Sophocles—and the "Apology" and "Crito" of Plato. In the third term, two other Seniors read together the "Symposium" of Xenophon, and one of them, by himself, went on to read the "Apology" and "Crito" of Plato.

The work and deportment of the classes in my recitation room, during the year, has been very commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. FOSTER.

Department of Modern Languages.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES:

The amount of time allotted to the studies in this Department has been increased by an elective term in German. Eight courses of instruction in Modern Languages are now given, of which four are required of the entire class, and four are offered as electives.

Required Studies.

Instruction has been given to entire classes, as follows:

Course I. To the Junior class in German, Grammar and Elementary Reading, with lectures outlining the history of German literature. This course consisted of five lessons a week throughout the summer term.

Course II. To the Sophomore class, in French grammar and translation, four lessons a week in the Fall term.

Course III. To the same class, two lessons a week in the Winter term, completing the translation of the text-book "La France."

Course IV. To the same class, five lessons a week, translating selections from writers on the French Revolution during the last six weeks of the Summer term.

Electives.

The elective courses have included three terms' work in German and one in French, as follows :

Course V. A course of four lessons a week in the Fall term, in Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*. This course was taken by twenty-three of the Senior class.

Course VI. A course of four lessons a week in the Winter term, in Heine's *Prosa*, taken by seventeen of the Seniors.

Course VII. A special advanced course in Goethe and Heine, four lessons a week in the Summer term at request of five members of the Senior class.

Course VIII. A course of advanced French, five hours a week during the Winter term. This course was taken by eight of the Junior class, who translated the selections from modern writers contained in the text-book "*Auteurs Contemporains*."

The work of the several classes in this Department, while it left, of course, much to be desired, was perhaps more satisfactory, on the whole, than that of previous years.

Prizes in German.

In February last I received from a graduate of the class of 1870, the sum of four hundred dollars, to endow two annual prizes of \$10 and \$5 respectively, for proficiency in German. This welcome gift is designed by the donor "to add to the interest in the Junior year, without lessening the interest in the classical and mathematical courses by placing any disproportionate stress on the study of German." The generous donor adds, as the result of his observation and experience, "here in New York we value the acquirement more than probably is the case in Maine. Indeed, for professional, commercial and mechanical pursuits, the use of German authorities seems to grow more and more essential."

By special request the name of the founder of this prize is withheld from publication.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. HALL.

Latin Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The courses offered in this department, during the year, were the following:

First Term.

- Course I. Histories of Tacitus. 4 hours. Sophomores.
- Course II. Science of Language. Lectures. 1 hour. Sophomores.
- Course III. Livy, XXI, (with grammar.) 4 hours. Young men of Freshman class.
- Course IV. Livy, I and II, (with grammar.) 4 hours. Young women of Freshman class.
- Course V. Latin Composition. 1 hour. Young men of Freshman class.
- Course VI. Latin Composition. 1 hour. Young women of Freshman class.

Second Term.

- Course VII. (Elective.) 4 hours. Juniors.
- Course VIII. Agricola of Tacitus. Book I of Horace's Odes, (with grammar.) 5 hours. Young men of Freshman class.
- Course IX. Agricola and Germania of Tacitus. Book I of Horace's Odes, (with grammar.) 5 hours. Young women of Freshman class.
- Course X. Latin Composition. 1 hour. Young men of Freshman class.
- Course XI. Latin Composition. 1 hour. Young women of Freshman class.

Third Term.

- Course XII. (Elective.) Epistles of Horace; Andria of Terence; Letters of Pliny. 4 hours. 9 Juniors.
- Course XIII. Horace: Odes, Books II, III, IV, Carmen Saeculare, Epodes and Satires. 5 hours. Young men of Freshman class.
- Course XIV. Same as Course XIII. Young women of Freshman class.

Course VII, the elective for the Junior winter, was not given. Of the other courses, I, II, III, V, VIII, X, XII, XIII, were essentially the same as last year. Courses IV, VI, IX, XI, XIV, were made necessary by the presence of two Freshman classes instead of one, throughout the year. In most features the courses given to the young

men and young women were the same, the chief exceptions being that in the first term the two classes had different Books of Livy, and in the second term the young women had in addition a portion of the Germania. A considerably larger amount of sight reading also, was done by them than by the young men. In no course, and at no exercise in this department have the two sexes, during the year, met in one class. All recitations, though held in the same class room, have been at different hours; and throughout the year, both classes have been under my sole charge.

If it be desired that I should report the results, noted in my personal experience, of the division of the sexes into distinct classes, I am compelled to say that, so far as mere class room work is considered, the advantages of the new system over the old can hardly be overstated, and greatly exceed even what had been anticipated. In everything which goes to make the life of the class room, freedom of discussion, spontaneity, and the expression of individual thought and opinion, unchecked by the fear of criticism from the other sex, a criticism that irritates rather than stimulates, everything, in short, which ought to distinguish a modern college class room exercise from the old recitation of twenty-five years ago, the difference has been one deeply felt, if not easily described, and, in my judgment, has secured as great an advantage for the student, as it has given relief to the instructor.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIAN D. TAYLOR.

Department of Mathematics.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The work in the Mathematical Department has been increased this year in two ways,—by doubling the recitations of the Freshman class, and by adding a term to the Elective Course in Calculus. In the courses already established, somewhat more than the average amount of work has been accomplished, owing in part to the good order and scholarly spirit prevailing among the students.

In reply to a request for my opinion in regard to the “Co-ordinate System” of recitations, I will say that I have been much pleased with it. Both Freshmen classes have been perfectly orderly and have made excellent progress in study. Anticipated objections to the system have vanished. So far as I know both classes are satisfied with the arrange-

ment. At least they have accepted the situation and given attention to business. Both classes have had precisely the same lessons and have met together once a week for written examinations and lectures. In my judgment nothing is lost and much is gained by the new plan.

The addition of a second elective term in Calculus has been made in response to a demand on the part of a few students who wish to pursue the subject further than our course has hitherto allowed. It is reasonable to give the opportunity even for a few students and at the additional expense of time and labor. In order fully to satisfy the demand, a still further extension of the course is necessary.

The branches taught during the year according to terms and classes are as follows:

Fall term—Freshman class, Geometry. Junior class, Calculus, elective.

Winter term—Freshman class, Algebra. Sophomore class, Spherical Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry.

Spring Term—Freshman class, Plane Trigonometry. Senior class, Calculus, elective.

Eight Juniors and one Senior elected the Calculus.

Assistance was satisfactorily rendered in this Department by Mr. Roberts to the amount of three recitations a week during the Fall term.

Twelve Art Lectures have been read to the Senior class. No expense has been incurred in the Department of Art, as no time could be devoted to the preparation of lectures and the purchase and arrangement of pictures.

The request to be released from this work is repeated, and with greater urgency, since the requirements of the Mathematical Department are sufficient to fill the time of one professor.

Respectfully submitted,

LABAN. E. WARREN.

Department of Physics and Astronomy.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

I beg leave to present the following report, relating to the Department of Physics and Astronomy, for the year 1890-91. No essential change has been made in the courses of instruction in this department. The Sophomores now have Physics (required) for the Summer term. This is followed in the Fall term by an elective course in Physics, in

which the subjects of Heat, Light, Magnetism and Electricity are considered. An elective course of Laboratory work, is arranged at present for the Winter term, but this arrangement is by no means satisfactory, inasmuch as it is impossible to do the work of the course as now arranged, during the Winter months. It would be very desirable, if the work in this department could be carried back one term, in order that the laboratory instruction might be given in the fall term of the Senior year. Astronomy is, under the present arrangement, made an elective for the last term of the Senior year.

Apparatus.

All of the appropriation made for the last year was used in the payment of bills for apparatus, incurred in anticipation of this appropriation. The necessities of this Department have compelled the same course for the present year. In order that all the students who elected laboratory instruction, might be supplied with necessary apparatus, purchases have been made to the extent of \$422. These purchases include a bill of \$290 for electrical apparatus, \$56 for glass ware, \$36 for balances and \$40 for air-pumps and attachments. The department is now supplied with complete outfits of electrical apparatus of the best quality, for six students.

Investigations Relating to Heat.

The investigations which were commenced soon after the completion of the Shannon building, have been continued with little interruption throughout the year. The new building is found admirably suited, not only to class-room instruction, but also to the special purposes had in view in its construction.

I regret to say that no further progress has been made in the construction of the fifty-foot standard of length. So large a portion of the sum appropriated for the equipment of the new building, was expended upon the building itself, that it was not considered advisable to incur the additional expense required to complete this apparatus. It is now something more than two-thirds finished, and the sum of \$555 has been paid for this work. While it would not be advisable to meet the cost of the completion of this apparatus out of college funds, it is possible that some friend of the college might be willing to assume the responsibility of its completion and installment.

Apparatus for the Study of Heat Stored in Large Masses of Matter.

During the year, considerable progress has been made in this line of investigation, with the aid of a very simple and efficient form of heat-

measuring apparatus, invented by Professor C. C. Hutchins of Bowdoin College. The best thanks of the college are due to Professor Hutchins, not only for the loan of the apparatus, but also for his aid in putting it in successful operation.

Influence-Reflectometer for Measuring Dimensions in Terms of Wave-Lengths of Sodium Light.

At the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Edward W. Morley of Adelbert College, suggested to the writer a form of apparatus by which standards of length could be compared, by counting the number of wave-lengths representing their difference in length. After a thorough discussion of the matter, it was arranged that I should build the requisite apparatus, and that Professor Morley should come to Waterville during the Christmas holidays, and make an actual trial of the method proposed by him. The apparatus was mounted in the large comparing room of the Shannon building two days before the arrival of Professor Morley. Within three days after his arrival the new method was successfully inaugurated, and since that time the apparatus has met every demand made upon it. The work already done will soon be published. Professor Morley will again come to Waterville in July, when an attempt will be made to determine the absolute co-efficient of expansion of steel, between the limits of melting ice and steam. It is probable that this optical method of studying the laws under which thermal action takes place, will soon be introduced into other Physical laboratories. I am sure that the Trustees will join me in expressing to Professor Morley a sincere appreciation not only of his kindness in choosing this college as the place where his new method should have a trial, but also for his personal interest and help, in the investigations which have been undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. ROGERS.

Department of Geology.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

In my last report the method of work in my department was described in some detail. The present report will be confined to statements concerning deviations from the plan there outlined, and to such other matters as may seem interesting.

The mineralogy class has been carried through the course marked out

for previous classes, and in addition, its members have been required to familiarize themselves with the common silicates, such as may be picked up on any hill in the State. During the past year the course was presented to both the Seniors and the Juniors; to the former in the Fall term, and to the latter in the Spring term. No innovations have been introduced into the geology courses except that, in the first of the two terms devoted to the study, each member of the class was assigned some book or subject upon which he was required to deliver a lecture, using maps, plates, photographs and all other aids that are usually made use of in college lectures. All the members were held responsible for the subject matter of the lectures, and were examined upon it, just as upon lectures delivered by the instructor. The days appointed for the different subjects were so arranged that the lectures illustrated the topic of the week's study. The plan has proved so successful in its operation that it will be followed with next year's class. In ordinary class-room work Geikie's Class Book of Geology has been substituted for Dana's Text Book of Geology. It is supplemented by lectures and informal talks on American Geology.

The work in petrography was undertaken with one student only, but it occupied him two terms, during which time a sufficiently practical knowledge of the methods now employed in studying the crystalline rocks was acquired, to enable him, without further instruction, to accept a position upon the Lake Superior Geological Survey. The course is entirely practical, without recitation work of any kind, but it is too difficult to be incorporated in the regular college course. For this reason students have been advised not to take it unless they have decided to enter upon a strictly scientific profession.

On Monday and Thursday mornings of the first and second terms a course in physiography was instituted. So far as I am aware this was the first attempt to introduce the study into the curriculum. The course was, however, not successful, for besides the lack of material with which to illustrate lectures, the hours devoted to the subject were those for which good preparation may not be demanded, and consequently was not given. In the future, the study will take its place in the regular curriculum as an elective in the Spring of the Senior year. The Eclectic Physical Geography will be used as a basis for recitations, lectures and discussions, and Guyot's Earth and Man will be used as a review.

The Botany class is taught this year by Mr. Roberts, who kindly consented to do the extra work in order to relieve the writer of the

burden of it during the present term. The work is being carried on exactly as during last year.

In addition to the work in his own department, the writer has taken charge of the laboratory course in Chemistry for the present (Spring) term. No change has been made in the plans of former years, but the method of work heretofore employed is strictly adhered to. The only post-graduate work done in the department is that at present being taken by Mr. W. M. Smith of last year's class. It consists essentially of that given in the second term of petrography with the Seniors. But little else of interest remains to be said. The collections have grown somewhat during the past year, as the result of the kindness of friends of the college, among whom may be mentioned Prof. E. W. Hall, Mr. C. E. Tuttle of Rockland and Mr. F. P. King of the Class of '90.

The writer has continued his connection with the U. S. Geological Survey, and has published several articles on subjects relating to Geology and Mineralogy.

For the next fiscal year a somewhat larger appropriation for the use of the geological department should be made. Already a sum exceeding that appropriated for last year has been spent. The opening of the course in physiography has necessitated the purchase of models and apparatus, without which instruction in the subject can not be given. I am glad to state, however, that after next year the appropriation may be diminished without injuring the department to any appreciable extent.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. BAYLEY.

Department of Elocution.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

The work with the various classes in this department during the past year has been as follows:

Senior class, one hour a week for the Fall term.

Junior class, one hour a week for the Spring term.

The Sophomore class and the two Freshman classes each one hour a week for the three terms.

There has been no essential departure from the character of the work as mentioned in my last report; the Seniors continued the work in Shakespeare begun in the Spring term of their Junior year; the Juniors prepared debates and extemporaneous speaking; the Sophomores pur-

sued their work in vocal expression during the Fall and Winter terms, and prepared debates for the Spring term. With the Freshman classes I have endeavored to introduce a more systematic and graded course in elocutionary training.

At the request of the Freshmen young women, a course in voice culture was commenced in the Winter term, and will continue through their Sophomore year. This feature of the work is of vital importance, but requires much individual instruction. This personal work takes up a great deal of time—more than is now at my disposal—consequently I have had to omit this line of work with the young men, the class being so large.

The only radical change in the department, has been the introduction of a special course in Oratory, as an elective for members of the Senior class. Nineteen men availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered for a more thorough and practical study of the art of speaking. The course, coming in the Spring term, and consequently greatly abridged, consisted of a study of the art of Oratorical Composition, vocal and pantomimic expression, the principles of gesticulation, and the methods of famous orators, past and present, as class work. The individual work for criticism of style and delivery, consisted of eulogies, panegyrics, orations, prepared and extemporaneous debates and speeches. Every member of the class has manifested keen interest in the work, and the improvement of each, even in so short a time, was quite marked, showing the great value of such a course.

The usual number of public exhibitions have taken place, private instruction being given to each participant; this means nearly 290 hours of personal work, or about 600 private rehearsals. It does not include the time spent in securing, arranging and cutting down to a suitable length the declamations of the Sophomores, and the recitations of the Freshmen.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. BATTIS.

Department of Physical Culture.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

The work in this department has been of about the same nature as that carried on under the direction of my predecessor. The customary physical examinations have been made and the Anthropometric Charts secured. The ladies of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes were examined by Miss Abbie F. Caldwell.

It was my desire to continue the course already prescribed for the Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores; accordingly I have given these classes drills with Indian clubs, dumb bells, wands, single stick, broad-sword and fencing; squad work on the parallel, horizontal and vaulting bars, also exercises with the chest weights and various other pieces of apparatus according to the individual need.

The only essential departure from this general plan has been made with the young men of the Freshman class, and with the ladies of the college, all the latter forming one class. As the work is progressive, a new class will have to be formed from the young women entering next Fall. With these classes I have introduced the Delsarte and the Swedish system as a basis for a systematic course of physical culture. The Delsarte system has the grace of motion for its main object; the Swedish is more vital, is progressively educational and has for its aim the development of health and conscious harmony between mind and muscle. A course of Tacto-Gymnastics was also pursued with the young men of the Freshman class in connection with their other work, so much interest being manifested in this style of exercise, that a military company has been organized, and a requisition made upon the adjutant general for equipments.

The attendance upon the regular class work has been very good. The compulsory system brings many students into the gymnasium who would otherwise avoid it; and generally these are they who most need the work. The students who attend most regularly, devoting a certain amount of time each day to exercise, prove the most efficient in the other departments.

The attendance of the ladies has been about 80 per cent. This is a remarkable showing when we consider that no locker or toilet room is provided for their use. The use of the gymnasium for one hour on Saturday mornings has been granted the ladies, quite a number availing themselves of this extra privilege.

The needs of this department are many and very pressing. Several of the most crying have been mentioned before, and I call attention to them in this report as a matter of emphasis, for the time has arrived when some definite action must be taken, if the important work of physical education be properly carried on.

FIRST. The floor space in the gymnasium is entirely inadequate. It is well nigh impossible to conduct class drills and exercises where a class numbers as many as does the present Freshman Class. Where we

have so many classes, time is a great desideratum, hence the classes cannot be divided into sections. Now all benefitting effect of gymnastics is dependent on the "form" of the movement, and the precision with which the order for such movement is executed. If the students are crowded close together, much confusion arises, and the attention of the student distracted more or less; consequently the movement intended as an exercise becomes chaotic, and thus its benefit is lost. All exercises must have the thorough co-operation of the mind to be at all efficacious.

This lack of room has made it impossible to enforce the rule requiring a special suit to be worn during gymnastic exercises; we have no convenient place where the change of clothing can be made. The entire gymnasium is at times turned into a vast dressing-room, and not infrequently can one witness all sorts of wearing apparel dangling from the various pieces of apparatus. This is anything but a pleasing spectacle, especially to visitors. Were a dressing-room available—as there unquestionably should be—this would not be the case.

SECOND. Nothing so stimulates the desire for exercise as an attractive place to exercise. The barn-like appearance of the present working room of the gymnasium certainly cannot by the greatest possible stretch of the imagination, be converted into any such stimulus. There being but one entrance, all the snow, slush, ashes, sand and mud gathered from the walks, is tracked in and deposited upon and ground into the floor, leaving it in a chronic state of dirtiness, which no amount of sweeping can eradicate. This dirt soon finds its way into the apparatus, and on to the mattresses, doing much damage to both, and renders the gymnasium anything but an attractive place. No one should be allowed upon the gymnasium floor unless provided with soft-soled shoes. This is the rule, but unless a place is provided where a change of shoes can be made, and so long as the dressing-room is among the things to-be-hoped-for, the rule cannot be enforced.

THIRD. The need of bathing facilities comes upon us with redoubled force. The cry gathers strength with every incoming Freshman class. It is needless to dwell upon this point. The bare mention of the fact that there exists a college in Maine pretending to carry on a department of physical culture, with absolutely no opportunity for bathing, is as strong an argument as could be presented why we should have bath-rooms established at once—additionally so, when we consider that there is not a public bath-room available in the whole city of Waterville.

These are some of the difficulties under which the instructor in this

important department has to labor. Now, how to meet these difficulties. Of course the best way would be to appropriate about \$10,000 and build a new building. If this cannot be done, the following is suggested as second best.

It has been thought doubtful if any modification of the present building could be made, economically, and at the same time embody all the improvements absolutely necessary. I have given the subject much consideration, discarding many plans because the addition suggested would render the building even more hideous than it is at present. The style of the structure seems to preclude the possibility of alteration, save in one direction. To explain this in detail would occupy too much time and space, hence I have submitted plans for the proposed change to the President. They are somewhat crude, and, may be, inexact, as they are not the "working plans," but only to serve as an illustration.

By this change we not only secure the vital essentials of the present, but ample facilities for the carrying on of the work in this department for many years to come. It will provide us with an instructor's office and physical examination room within the gymnasium, and a room where the trophies won on the field of athletics may be preserved. It will grant the much needed floor space, so that exercises with two classes may be conducted at the same time. As the present arrangement for heating does not meet the demand, the proposed change will supply the deficiency, and at a much less expense. Above all, it will give us that, without which a gymnasium is very incomplete, and the work unsatisfactory—*bath rooms!*

The approximate cost of this change is but twenty-seven hundred dollars. (\$2,700.) I would respectfully urge you to give the matter your early and earnest consideration, as it is one that demands immediate attention.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. BATTIS.

Report of the Librarian.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

I have the honor to present my fourth printed report, giving the increase and work of the library during the academic year 1890-91, my eighteenth year of service as librarian.

Increase.

There have been added to the library, since my last report, 1900 volumes. The number of volumes now belonging to the library is 26,944. As shown in the Appendix, the increase has been mainly owing to several large donations received during the year. The labor required in removing, receiving, cataloguing and locating these considerable gifts has made unusual demands on the time and strength of the librarian. Still, he must continue to invite similar donations, or the library must cease to grow.

The Library Service.

The library has been open for consultation daily during term-time, from five to seven hours. This is about five times the service required by the library rules, but a less amount would be prejudicial to the best interests of the University. One of the most gratifying indications of the prevalence of a wholesome spirit of work is seen in the use which is made of the library. Often twenty or more students are at the library at one time, availing themselves of the books to which they have been referred, or which are requisite in the preparation for the class-room.

The number of books drawn from the library by the undergraduates during the year is 5344.

Miss E. M. Fletcher, '91, has rendered valued assistance, in the work of recording the accessions and books loaned and returned. Her compensation has been provided by a generous friend and classmate of the librarian. No provision has as yet been made for assistance during the next year.

Class-work in the Library.

During the third term the President has conducted the work of the Seniors in the Constitutional History of the United States, within the library. The historical alcove was furnished with a large table upon which were reserved such books as were needed in the studies of the class. Around this table, seats were provided for the class, and in this way the plan of instruction was carried out more successfully than it could have been in an ordinary recitation room. As usual, the lack of funds with which to purchase books actually needed in instruction was deeply felt.

Special Gifts.

Mention should be made of the gift of the library of the late Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D., presented by Mrs. Sheldon, and amounting to 621 volumes and about 800 pamphlets and periodicals.

In accordance with the wishes of the late N. R. Boutelle, M. D., the library has received from his estate 229 volumes and about 400 pamphlets. Another donation has been welcomed from George Keely Boutelle, Esq., consisting of 145 volumes, chiefly from the library of his grandfather, the late Hon. Timothy Boutelle, long an honored officer of the Board of Trustees, as was also his son, the late Dr. Boutelle. Mrs. Miller of Skowhegan has made a gift of 120 volumes from the library of the late Rev. Charles Miller, with about 500 pamphlets. Other gifts are mentioned in the Appendix to this report.

Recommendations.

The importance of a considerable increase in our library fund, is again urged upon your attention. Money is the only efficient means of providing such books as are in actual demand, by professor and student, in the prosecution of the educational work for which the college exists. The librarian cannot be expected to obtain books of immediate practical value in instruction by any system of solicitation. An income of five times the present amount would be none too much to enable us to meet the wants of next year.

In conclusion, the Board will suffer the reminder, that the administration of so large a library, the usefulness of which is constantly being extended, is demanding more time and labor than a prosperous University ought to require from one who also has charge of one of the largest departments of instruction, the labor of which is about to be doubled.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. HALL, Librarian.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DONORS AND SOURCES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Volumes.</i>
American Oriental Society	4
Appropriations	117
W. W. Backus	1
Bayley, Prof. W. S.	2
Baylies, N.	1
Binding	101
Blake, Rev. F. D., '61	2

Boston, City of, Mass.	2
Boutelle, George Keely	145
Boutelle, estate of N. R. M. D.	229
Bowdoin College Library	11
Bradbury, Hon. J. W.	1
Brauner, J. C., State Geologist, Arkansas	1
Bureau of American Republics	2
Burrage, Rev. H. S., D. D.	35
Chute, Hon. O., Director Michigan Board of Agriculture	8
Cook, G. H, State Geologist, New Jersey	1
Dickerman, Rev. G. S.	1
Donham, G. M., '65	5
Dumble, E. T., State Geologist, Texas	1
Eaton, Harvey D. '87	1
Frye, Hon. Wm. P.	15
Garland, J. M.	130
A. Green, Hon. S.	94
Griffis, W. E.	1
Hale, Hon Eugene	1
Hall, Dana W., '90	1
Hall, Hon. O. G.	1
Hamilton, M. R., State Librarian, N. J.	2
First Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn	1
Harvard College Library	1
Harvard Observatory	3
Harvard University	4
Hurlin, Rev. Wm.	5
International American Conference	2
Kansas State Historical Society	1
Keely Fund	20
Library Bureau	1
Low, Hon. Seth	1
Maine Historical Society	10
Maine State Librarian	2
Massachusetts Board of Health	1
Massachusetts Historical Society	1
Massachusetts State Library	1
Matthews, Hon. S. W., '54	2
Mrs. Charles Miller	120
Morse, R. C., Gen. Secretary Y. M. C. A.	1

Portland Public Library	2
Putnam's Sons, G. P.	1
Robins, Rev. H. E. D.D	1
Royal Society of Canada	1
Sheldon, Mrs. D. N.	621
Small, President A. W. '76	5
Small, Rev. E. S. '68	61
Smithsonian Institution	9
Spear, D. D., M. D.	1
Stearns, Rev. Prof. O. S., D. D., '40	1
United States, Dept. of Agriculture	3
" Bureau of Education	1
" Coast Survey	1
" Comptroller of the Currency	1
" Interior Department	60
" International Com	1
" Life Saving Service	1
" Navy Department	2
" Patent Office	1
" War Department	15
Upson, Irving S.	1
Unknown	1
Washington Observatory	2
Whiting, Hon. Wm.	1
Wright, Hon. Carroll	1

REPORTS OF THE ACADEMIES.

Coburn Classical Institute.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

GENTLEMEN:—The Coburn Classical Institute financially has dwindled somewhat from former years, though not much from last year.

The total amount of tuition received is	\$1,982 20
Paid for Advertising,	\$149 54
Paid for Printing,	6 60
Paid for Senior Reception,	16 00
Paid for Prizes,	15 00
Paid for Sundry Small Bills,	22 36
	<hr/>
	\$209 50
Balance in my hands,	\$1,772 70

The year has been one of the most pleasant and profitable.

Mr. Lane's health has been better than in the former year.

Miss Alice E. Sawtelle was chosen to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Miss Harris to the place of Lady Principal, and she has proved a very valuable assistant.

Miss Harris has proved a very popular and efficient Lady Principal. Her influence with the young ladies is excellent.

During the first three-fourths of the year I did my own work with my accustomed ease and pleasure; but during the last quarter my health has been very poor. I have done the usual work, being at the School-house every day but one, but it has been too hard. The scholars have seemed to take in the situation and, as a rule, to have tried to make my cares as light as possible.

Unless some means can be devised to furnish for our students good board at moderate rates, I do not see how the school, can fail to dwindle still more.

We expect to graduate this year 29 students: Young Ladies' Collegiate Course, 4; English and Scientific Course, 7; College Preparatory Course, 18.

An appropriation of \$50.00 at least should be made for the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

The shelves in the Library are now about full, and the sum of——— should be placed at the disposal of the Prudential committee for the purpose of adding more.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. HANSON.

Hebron Academy.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

The work of erecting buildings for the Academy at Hebron has been completed during the year. The house for the Principal was finished in July last and has been occupied by Mr. Sargent, the preceptor, since the first of August. The building consists of a house, ell and stable, all of which are substantial and commodious. The building was erected not simply as a dwelling house for the Principal but for purposes of entertainment also. The Principal has held receptions during the Fall and Spring terms, and the house was found to be ample to accommodate all those who were in attendance. The house is heated by a furnace, is supplied with all the modern improvements in plumbing, and is well drained. The entire cost of the building, exclusive of the land, was \$4,700.

At the last meeting of the Board only the foundation of Sturtevant Hall had been laid. During the year the building has been completed and will be dedicated on Tuesday, the 23rd instant. The building is constructed of granite and brick, 101x50, two stories high with three large rooms in the roof, and finished in hard wood throughout. There is a general assembly room with a seating capacity of four hundred, a library and reading-room, with clothes rooms for the boys and girls, a reception room for the teachers, eight recitation rooms, besides two large rooms devoted to art and music, respectively. The scientific room is fitted up to meet the present methods of instruction in the sciences. Water comes into the building in abundance, supplied from wells located on the hill to the north of the building. The water-closets are located in the basement. The school house is heated by steam, put in by the Walworth Construction and Supply Company of Boston. All the materials that enter into the construction of the building are of the first quality, and the labor, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Burrowes and Messrs. Blackstone and Smith of Portland, has been also of the first quality.

The furnishings are such as are required by the character of the building itself. The Trustees congratulate themselves upon the completion of this substantial and convenient school house, and believe that it will meet the purposes of this important Academy for many years to come. The entire cost of the building, including steam heat, plumbing, furniture, and grading, will be about \$28,000.

After a full consideration of all the circumstances, the board deemed it advisable to demolish the old Academy building. They did it with regret considering the grand work that has been done within its walls for the last half century.

Immediately in front of the new building, and between it and the Principal's house, was located a swamp, perfectly level, containing a little more than four acres. This swamp together with other land adjoining was donated to the Academy two years since by Mr. Edward S. Dunham. Under the direction of Mr. S. A. Stevens, Civil Engineer, of Norway, a drainage system has been adopted. This system includes the drainage not only of Sturtevant Hall, the Dormitory and the Principal's house, but the swamp as well. Trenches were dug in the swamp and have been filled by the stone walls which were numerous in the vicinity of the new structure. The swamp has been transformed into a dry and level tract and has made a beautiful addition to the campus. Part of the same has been graded for a base ball field. The system thus carried to completion operates to perfection. The entire cost of the water supply for Sturtevant Hall and the Principal's house, the removal of the stone walls, the drainage of the buildings and the swamp, and the grading of the latter, has been less than \$3,000. The institution now seems to be well equipped for the work before it. The need was great but the need has been met.

During the year just closed the school itself has been in charge of Mr. William E. Sargent who has just completed his sixth year at the head of the school. The same energy and vigor which have characterized his administration of affairs hitherto have continued with him. It was the general sentiment of the Board at its annual meeting that the last year has been the most successful one since he took charge. The attendance has been good; 110 in Fall term, 118 in Spring term, and about 70—an unprecedented number—during the present Summer term. The graduating class numbers 30; 9 from the college preparatory, 11 from the English and 10 from the classical course.

The first assistant during the year has been Mr. Charles W. Spencer of the last graduating class of the college. Mr. Spencer came to his

work without any experience as a teacher, but he very soon demonstrated his ability not only to teach, but to command respect. He has had charge of the scientific department, and the work done by him has been most satisfactory to the Trustees and pupils alike.

The preceptress, Miss Isabella Thompson, has been acting in such capacity for two years. She is a thorough teacher and has the respect and affection of her pupils.

Miss Nellie S. Whitman, who has been connected with the school as pupil and teacher for the last sixteen years, continues to give instruction in mathematics. Miss Whitman is an enthusiastic teacher whose ability is recognized by her long term of service. The Trustees hope that the present board of instruction may continue unbroken during the year to come.

During the last twelve years the Principal has received a specific sum from the income of the institution. With this sum and the tuition fees he has paid the salaries of the teachers and the current expenses of the school. During the last year the treasurer of the Academy has received from interest and rent the sum of \$1785, of which sum \$1325 was paid the Principal. The balance of the amount received had been expended for the general interests of the institution. During all these years the school has kept within its income.

Under the new order of things the Trustees propose to make such an arrangement with the principal as will relieve him from many of the numerous and exacting details connected with the management of the school. He, as well as the other teachers, will be paid a fixed salary, the Trustees taking into their own hands the collection of tuition fees and the general control of the building and grounds.

During the year the Anderson Fund, which for the last five years has been accumulating, has reached the sum of \$10,000 fixed by the testator in his will. The entire income of this fund for the future will be available for the school.

The subscriptions for the Building Fund amount to \$45,000. In addition to this the institution will receive \$5,000 under the will of Mrs. Wording. Of the subscriptions the sum of \$42,458.12 has been paid in. After all the contemplated improvements are completed the Board expects that at least \$10,000 will remain to be added to the Hebron Academy Endowment fund, the Board at the last meeting having voted to transfer \$5,000, which will be done on the first day of July, 1891. The Trustees believe that, if the affairs of the institution are managed

with a fair degree of business sagacity, the income from this fund will be sufficient to meet the present needs of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

PERCIVAL BONNEY,

For the Board of Trustees.

Ricker Classical Institute.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:

The requirement of your Honorable Board that the reports of Academies should be printed with the President's report, obliges the Trustees of Ricker Institute to report before their annual meeting and before the close of the academic year. On this account the report cannot be made as definite as it otherwise would be.

The Institute has had a prosperous year by reason of a larger attendance of pupils and the full maintenance of its former reputation for efficiency in its work of instruction and discipline. Faithful work has been done in every department, and the members of the Faculty have inspired each other to faithful and painstaking service. There has been through most of the year a good religious influence pervading the school, and many by its religious influences have been led to pledge themselves to a religious life. The Primary department, owing to the sickness of Miss Swift, was discontinued in the middle of the Spring term, but will resume its work with the beginning of the Fall term, if sufficient patronage warrants.

The use of the Dormitory by teachers and pupils for the past year, has fully proved its usefulness as an adjunct of the school. The rentals have paid its running expenses and about four per cent on the cost of the building. It has furnished a home for most of the students coming from other towns, the advantage of having these under the immediate care and influence of the teachers being very great.

Your attention is called to the following statements of income and expenditure for the past year; statements of present indebtedness, and estimates for the remainder of the present school year, closing June 18, 1891; also estimates for the year 1891-'92.

Statement of income and expenditures of Ricker Classical Institute from June 27, 1890, to Sept. 1, 1890.

INCOME.

Rents and Tuitions,	\$290 70
Cash from Fund,	1,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,390 70

EXPENDITURES.

Cash overdrawn,	\$19 14
Salaries,	928 75
Sundries,	76 45
Janitor,	63 00
Supplies for Boarding House,	239 47
Water Rates,	25 00
Fire Escapes,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,451 81

Amount overdrawn,	\$61 11
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Statement of income and expenditures of Ricker Classical Institute
from Sept. 1, 1890, to May 20, 1891.

INCOME.

Tuitions,	\$2,059 30
Rents,	654 17
State Appropriations,	1,120 00
Fund,	500 00
Board of Students,	804 34
	<hr/>
	\$5,137 81

EXPENDITURES.

Amount overdrawn,	\$61 11
Salaries,	2,586 82
Janitor, Advertising, Water Rates, &c.,	864 15
Fuel,	300 00
Supplies for Boarders,	957 43
Sewer,	95 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,864 51

Cash on Hand,	273 30
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BILLS UNPAID.

Salaries,	\$730 50
Sundries,	173 00
Fuel,	80 00
Sewer,	225 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,208 50
Cash on Hand,	273 30
	<hr/>
	935 20

Estimates for Summer term.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries,	\$618 33
Janitor,	90 00
Water Rates,	27 50
Sewer Rates, one year,	85 00
Sundries,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$870 83

INCOME.

Tuitions,	\$150 00
Rents,	50 00
	<hr/>
	200 00
	<hr/>
	670 83
Bills unpaid,	935 20
	<hr/>
Amount to be provided,	\$1606 03

Estimates for 1891-92.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries,	\$3700 00
Janitor,	425 00
Advertising and printing,	200 00
Wood,	600 00
Examining Com.,	30 00
Library and apparatus,	50 00
Water and sewer rates,	195 00
Sundries,	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$5400 00

INCOME.

Tuitions,	\$2400 00
State,	1120 00
Rents,	800 00
Income from fund,	1000 00
	<hr/>
	5300 00
	<hr/>
Amount to be provided,	\$80 00

All that can be said for the above statement is that every dollar of expenditure has been made only after deliberation and on the best judgment of those having the matters in charge. The condition of the finances is the source of great anxiety to all who know of them. It is hoped that some practical measures may soon be inaugurated which will relieve the present embarrassment. It is recommended that provision be definitely made, not only for the expenditures of the last year, but for those of the year to come, a great saving beyond the mere use of the money being made by being able to meet the payment of bills promptly

In behalf of the Trustees of R. C. Ins.

NEWELL T DUTTON.

Houlton, Me., May 20, 1891.

Higgins Classical Institute.

The Corporators of Higgins Classical Institute met at the Institute in Charleston, May 1st, 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M., according to the call, made by Rev. J. H. Higgins, for the purpose of organizing a board of Trustees.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. H. Higgins. Prayer was offered by Rev. George B. Ilsley. Rev. J. H. Higgins was then chosen temporary Chairman, and D. S. Humphrey, temporary Secretary. The Charter was read and accepted.

Voted, that the Chair appoint a committee of three to bring in names of candidates for President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Chair appointed Rev. George B. Ilsley, Rev. Sewall Brown and Rev. Stephen C. Fletcher as said committee. The committee having attended to their duties, reported as follows: Pres., Rev. J. H. Higgins; Sec., W. H. Eaton; Treas., D. S. Humphrey. These candidates were unanimously elected by ballot. The oath was administered to the Secretary by Henry Hudson, Esq., Justice of the Peace.

Voted, that the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft By-laws to be presented at a future meeting. Henry Hudson, Esq., Rev. George B. Ilsley and Rev. Stephen C. Fletcher were appointed as said committee.

Voted, that the President, Secretary and Treasurer be constituted an executive committee to take charge of matters connected with the school until the committee on By-laws make their report.

Voted, to adjourn to meet at the Institute on Tuesday, September 8th next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. H. EATON, *Sec. Board of Trustees.*

Dated at Charleston, June 3d, 1891.

I herewith, at the request of Rev. J. H. Higgins, append a few particulars in regard to other matters connected with the establishment of the school. Mr. Higgins has paid the \$25,000 which he pledged last year to found the school. H. L. Tibbetts of Lowell, Mass., C. F. Tibbetts of Charleston, Maine, and Clarence Tibbetts of N. Y., have given \$1,700 to found a library to be called the Tibbetts Library. Seven hundred dollars of the above named sum is to be expended at once for books and will be ready for use by the beginning of the Fall term. The income of the remainder to be used to maintain the library. A campus containing 16 acres has been purchased. A lot for a ball ground containing four acres on the opposite side of the street was donated by H. H. Norcross, late of Somerville, Mass. The lot purchased contains a set of buildings to be set apart for the Principal's use. A hotel at which special arrangement for boarding students has been made, will be completed by Sept. 1st, the beginning of the Fall term. The initial term opened with 63 students. The school has been under the charge of C. C. Richardson, Principal, W. J. Rideout, Associate Principal, and Mrs. Vina H. Rideout, Assistant. The income of the school from tuition for the above term was about \$250. No better description of the location of the school can be given than that from the pen of Rev. Dr. A. T. Dunn, in *Zion's Advocate*, issue of May 27, 1891.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. EATON, Secretary.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

From President's Report.

1. Reappointment of Mr. Roberts. (pp. 4, 5.)
2. Appropriation for additional assistant. (p. 5.)
3. Ratification of Constitution of Board of Conference. (pp. 5, 6.)

PREAMBLE.

SEC. I. The Board of Conference, according to the vote of the Trustees, "shall be strictly for conference, to enable the Faculty and the students to co-operate more effectually for the welfare of the college, shall be governed by rules of its own adoption, and shall meet once in two weeks."

SEC. II. To the committee of students shall be entrusted the maintenance of order in the dormitories and on the campus, according to the rules that shall be approved by the Board of Conference and in conformity with the published laws of the college.

SEC. III. The practicability of the above plan is supposed because it is assumed: First, that the students desire to have the published laws of the college prevail in spirit and letter; second, that the students prefer to entrust the enforcement of the laws to a committee of their own number rather than to the Faculty; third, that the students are willing in good faith to sustain their representatives in insisting upon observance of the laws, and in attaching penalties to the violation of the same; fourth, that the members of the students' committee are willing to undertake the responsibility of preventing, and, if necessary, of punishing violations of the order of the campus and of the dormitories; and also interference by students with the personal rights of other students.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. I. Members shall be elected annually, four from the Senior class, three from the Junior class, two from the Sophomore class and one from the Freshman class.

"Before commencement of each year, the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes shall elect 4, 3 and 2 representatives respectively, to hold office during the following year. In default of such election by any class, the representative or representatives last chosen shall hold

office until their successors are elected; and no class which fails to hold an election at the close of any college year, shall be entitled to the constitutional increase in its number of votes until the members for the new year shall have been elected.

Any student shall be eligible to membership of the student committee provided he be a member of the class electing him, and provided also that he is not under college censure, probation or suspension. In case a student, after election, shall incur either of these disabilities, it shall be the privilege of his class to consider his position vacated, and to preserve their relative importance in the committee by electing another representative in his place.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

SEC. I. Either committee shall be competent to act as a grand jury to investigate and present charges on specific cases. The whole board shall sit as a tribunal to consider each case presented.

SEC. II. The committee of students shall be regarded as the authorized medium of communication between the students and the Faculty, upon all subjects of common interest which students for any reason prefer to present through representatives rather than individually.

SEC. III. The members of the committee shall consider it their duty severally to exert the whole force of their personal influence to discourage any and all acts contrary to the spirit of the college laws.

SEC. IV. The members of the committee shall consider it their duty individually to take notice of all complaints lodged with them, and to present the same to the committee of students.

SEC. V. Should there occur any violation of those rules which the committee pledge themselves to administer, the committee agree to investigate the facts and, if able, to determine what action is appropriate, and to adopt the same and report it immediately either to the student concerned, or to the Board of Conference, or to the Faculty, as shall be decided by special rules to be hereafter adopted.

SEC. VI. The penalties which the committee of students may have authority to enforce shall be:

a. Demerits. The secretary of the committee of students shall report these, upon blanks provided by the college for the purpose, to the student concerned. At the close of the term, all demerits imposed shall be reported to the registrar of the Faculty and shall appear on the term bills.

Demerits to the number of five in any term shall place a student under college censure; demerits to the number of ten in any term shall place a student upon probation; demerits to the number of fifteen in any

term shall suspend a student from membership of the college for a period to be determined by the nature of the case.

b. Fines. In case of damage to the property of the college or of individuals connected with it, the committee of students shall assess the amount upon the responsible person or persons.

SEC. VII. Information which reaches the Faculty through the committee of students shall not be made the ground of other action against any student than that voted by the Board of Conference. In no case *involving college discipline* shall the Faculty take action before a meeting of the Board of Conference shall have been called.

(Instead of the words in Italics the Faculty propose:—“*within the competence of the Board of Conference.*”)

SEC. VIII. The Faculty reserve the right to set aside a decision of the Board of Conference and to resume the initiative in all matters pertaining to college order, whenever it becomes evident that the committee of students is unwilling or unable to accomplish the purposes above outlined.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. I. A majority of each committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. II. A majority of each committee present in the Board of Conference shall be sufficient for the passage of any measure.

SEC. III. Meetings of the committees shall be subject to the call of their respective presidents.

ARTICLE IV.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. I. This Constitution shall be subject to Amendments by vote of a majority of both Committees, but the amendment shall first lie on the table two weeks after discussion by the Board.

4. Action on subject of Preceptress of Woman's College. (pp. 8, 9.)
5. Lease of house, and furnishing the same. (p. 10.)
6. Action on subject of Chapter Houses. (pp. 10, 11.)
7. “ “ plan for founding Chair of Biblical Instruction. (p. 11.)
8. “ “ improvement of Gymnasium. (p. 11.)
9. “ “ readjustment of salaries. (pp. 11–13.)
10. “ “ plan for raising funds. (pp. 13, 14.)

From Department Reports.

11. Request of Prof. Warren to be released from work in Department of Art. (pp. 7 and 21.)
12. Appropriation for Department of Chemistry.
13. " " " Physics. (p. 22.)
14. " " " Geology. (p. 25.)
15. " " " Gymnasium. (pp. 27, 29.)
16. Action on suggestions of Librarian. (p. 31.)
17. Appropriation for Pedagogy. (p. 5.)

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